The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE EMANCIPATION OF
THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

Hark! the merry bells how they ring,
While freedom comes upon her car;
Hark! how sweet her attendants sing,
With glorious news from climes afar.
Cease, Hibernia, no longer mourn,
Thy laurels lie no longer torn.

She comes with a diamond sparkling crest,
Her banner'd cross spread far and free;
She comes with religion upon her breast,
And near to her feet sits liberty.
Cease, Hibernia, to mourn and weep,
Thy sons no longer their bondage keep.

She comes with her hands extended wide,
To the rich, to the poor, with accents sweet;
Her ear has crush'd oppression's pride,
She comes with the kiss of peace to greet.
Rejoice, fair Erin, the hour is come
When you may adore your God at home.

She comes poor Erin's sons to free
From the bonds of oppression's reckless pow'r;
And light she springs across the sea,
To cheer the exile's lonely hour.
Rouse, ye sons, in loud acclaims,
Freedom's hand has broke thy chains.

All hail! to the pow'r and love divine,
Whose hand has loos'd thy galling chains;
Come bow thy knee before his shrine,
Confess the Lord in glory reigns.
Sound the trump of love and joy
To God, whose hand thy chains destroy.

ERNESTINE.

A PICTURE.

There's gladness in the hall, the scene is gay,
The glowing torches in their gilded frames,
Shame the broad daylight, when the glorious sun
Rises to smile on earth and deck the Heavens;
Sweet music echoes thro' the marble halls,
While syren voices mingle their soft notes,
Like angels warbling in their own bright sphere.
There's a gay group of young and careless hearts,
Reckless of future ill, who in the dance,
Trip light as fairies o'er the summer plains,
Mark you that maiden? she whose sylph like form,
Is Beauty's model; whose enchanting smiles,
Are love's own sunbeams; she, whose beauteous eyes,
Blue as the cloudless sky of smiling spring,
Unconscious of the mischief that they do,
Wound while they gaze upon you, ere saw you
One more lovely? has the Poet's song,
With all creative Fancy's imagery,
E'er told of one more beautiful?
See with what grace she moves unto the strain,
Of the pure melody which sways the dance!
She seems a being of a brighter world,
Who kindly deigns to dwell awhile in this,
And reign the empress of the festal throng.
Oh! how I love that girl! in childhood's hours
When the world's cold and strange formalities
Restrain'd us not, we gladly roam'd together
As happy as the free-wing'd birds of air,
Who gaily sing upon the summer trees.
A change came o'er our lives, it was decreed
That cold adversity should be my lot,
While fortune's brightest smiles should cheer her life,
Gay glittering jewels deck'd her snowy brow,
And yet her lovely eyes outshone their brightness;
Or if with smiling flowers they wreath'd her hair,
The bloom upon her cheeks would shame the rose,
Tho' they had robb'd the garden of its fairest,
To mingle with her love-concealing curls.
Still she seem'd to love me—she smil'd upon me,
Welcom'd me as gladly, as when in infancy
She ran as nimbly as the mountain fawn,
Across the fertile heath, joyous to meet me.
We parted,—it seems as 'twere but yesternight;
When in the garden, neath the star-lit skies,
We met and vowed eternal constancy.
Yes—there was gladness in the parting hour,
I felt it—for I could not doubt that girl;
Who look'd so innocent and beautiful,
That when the bare surmise of falsehood flash'd
Like an unholy spirit on my brain,
I spurn'd the damning thought, as tho' indeed
It were insulting Heaven's own image,
Embodied in a being so divine.
Two fleeting years have pass'd—I'm here again,
Standing in the same halls where once she welcom'd
The well lov'd partner of her youthful sports.
Mark how she views me now—a distant smile
Such as we give the beggar we relieve,
Nay not so kind, for that's the cheerful smile,
The soul bespeaking smile, of charity—
She views me with an eye as cold as frost,
No—she does not, in the gay throng, at first,
She knew me not—but now—her smile is chang'd,
Spring's balmy breath is frost compar'd with it,
It speaks a faithful heart—she leaves the dance,
A tear of joy is sparkling in her eye,
A smile of welcome plays around her lips,
No more—no more—she's true! and I am happy.

SELIM.

TO ******.

I would not twine a wreath of flowers
To grace my simple song;
Their sweets are like love's fleeting hours,
Too bright to linger long.

May cheering hope, with angel smile,
Throw sunbeams o'er your tears,
And pleasure gild the path of toil,
Along the vale of years.

May every wish your souls can know,
Affections brightest ray—
Be yours, love's sweetest charm to throw
Around life's checker'd way.

W. F. MARVIN.

To C****.

Take back the rosy smile,
That sweetest smile of thine,
Go, take it, and make other hearts
As desolate as mine.

Take back the dewy tear,
And weep for other's woes;
Go, bid the bright gem sparkle there,
Like dew drops on the rose.

Take back thy broken vow—
Yet, oh! 'tis hard to part:
Go, take the wreath affection wove,
And twine it round thy heart.

T. C. F.

FRIENDS' MEETING, LOWER MERION.

It is not less a duty than a pleasure, frequently to reflect upon the devotedness of our forefathers, who suffered many wrongs in their native land, and came hither to establish and enjoy civil and religious freedom. To those distinguished pioneers we owe a debt of gratitude which can never be liquidated. The recent institution of the society for commemorating the landing of WILLIAM PENN and his companions upon the shores of the Delaware, is in proof of the dispositions of the present age to pay homage to the principles, and honor to the names, of our illustrious benefactors. Long may this generous spirit animate our sons, and as century after century rolls between the bright morning of the provincial birth of Pennsylvania, the generations hereafter to partake of the blessings it conferred, may they increasingly hallow that event.

These thoughts have arisen involuntarily, and perhaps they are not wholly out of place, as introductory to a brief notice of the ancient building, a view of which is furnished above.

Among the first settlers, on the acquisition of the founder, were a large number of Welsh people, of great respectability and substance, who suffered the persecution of that period as Friends, or Quakers. These excellent persons purchased tracts of land on the western side of the river Schuylkill, about seven miles from the spot fixed upon for the city of Philadelphia, which forming a township, it was called Merioneth, after a place of that name in their native country. On their arrival, in 1682, they proceeded to occupy and improve their possessions; and one of their earliest cares was the erection of a meeting-house for public worship, and for the transaction of the affairs of the society, as directed by its discipline. The venerable structure here represented is the fruit of the pious labours of those devoted men. The timber of which it is built is all *hewn*, saws of a large size not being then employed in the settlement. The simplicity of the workmanship, and the style of the house, form a record of the opinions and capacities of our ancestors to execute plans and buildings. In this respect we remark a peculiarity,—that of the form of the house. It represents a cross, and thus indicates that they were Christians.

A sun dial placed near this house by one of the patriarchs, whose means assisted to erect it, stood for more than a century the only regulator of the time in that vicinity, and contributed to accomplish his design in putting it there,—*"that Friends might be punctual and orderly in their attendance at meeting."*

Many interesting personal anecdotes are associated with this spot, which has been devoted to purposes of religion for nearly an hundred and fifty years; a recital of these would not perhaps be acceptable to the general reader, and we forbear to add more than express our hope, that *Merion Meeting-House* may be preserved for ages to come, as a specimen of *our primitive architecture, and a monument of the piety of our honourable predecessors.*

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

A good sentiment elegantly expressed.

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, desolates and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessary to the full development of her charms, as the shade and the shower are to the rose, confirming its beauty, and increasing its fragrance.—*Lacon.*

DRESS OF THE GREEK WOMEN IN THE ISLAND OF MYLO, IN THE LEVANT.—Their head is enveloped in a handkerchief folded somewhat fantastically, so as to form a turban with a kind of elevated cone at the top; and a shawl of no ordinary dimensions being flung around their shoulders, is braced by a girdle at the waist, whilst its superfluous folds are fashioned into a capacious bag behind. The petticoats descended no farther than the knee, which is concealed by a pair of drawers, reaching as low as the calf of the leg, and the foot being first swathed in three or four successive pairs of stockings, is thrust into the toe of a fancifully ornamented shoe, with an unusually high heel. Four or five gowns and other garments, heaped on with less taste than profusion, complete this singular masquerade, and all are secured at the waist by a velvet stomacher, richly embroidered, and glittering with gilded spangles. The hair of the young female is first plaited into long triple braids, and then twisted round the head, interlaced with strings of zechins, mahmoudis, and other golden coins, or left to flow gracefully behind them.

A BELLE IN THE YEAR 1350.

Her head was encircled with a turban, or covered with a species of mitre, of enormous height, from the summit of which ribands floated in the air, like the streamers from the head of a mast. Her tunic was half of one colour and half of another; a zone deeply embroidered and richly ornamented with gold, confined her waist, and from it suspended in front two daggers in their respective pouches. Thus attired she rode in the company of her knight to jousts and tournaments.

THE WEDDING RING.

The use of the wedding ring may be traced to the Egyptians, who placed it, as we do, on the fourth finger of the left hand, because they believed that a vein or nerve ran directly from the finger to the heart. The Greeks and Romans adopted their belief, and followed their example. The Jewish wives wore it on the index or fore finger. Christian usages have been various in this respect. In the early Greek church, the ring was worn on the right hand by both husband and wife; and in some churches in the north of Europe, it was put upon several fingers successively, in the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—being finally left upon the fourth.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The art of economising and rendering all kinds of food as palateable and nourishing as possible by different modes of cookery, will repay the mistress of a household for the investigation, and should indisputably form a part of the regular instruction of young females. To this as they advance towards maturity, may profitably be added the knowledge of the value of all the necessary articles consumed in the family, whether for the table or wardrobe, as well as the quantities of each which are requisite for their respective uses. As theory is of little avail unless exemplified by practice, they should be habited to fill the department of housekeeper under the inspection of their mother, not only by purchasing the different commodities wanted for the use of a family, but likewise by keeping an exact account of the domestic expenses, which will afford opportunities of teaching them a judicious application of money, and giving them distinct ideas where frugality may be properly exerted, and where greater latitude may be allowed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MAY-DAY ADDRESS;

Delivered by a young Lady, in the Female Academy at Greenville, S. C.

Creation has awoke! All nature is revived!—The earth seems crowned in beauty! Every kingdom wears a new aspect! every plant has its tint and its charm! The light that animates our system brings with it a genial warmth and ethereal mildness! The air we breathe comes sweetly perfumed with the odour and fragrance of flowers! Every animated and vegetable object, presents an appearance of youth and cheerfulness! Which way soever we turn the eye, new beauties crowd upon its view! Where we once beheld the "shattered forest and ravaged vale," we now see the blooming copes and the verdant green! Where we witnessed the rugged face of desolation, we behold every thing changed and springing into life! Gloomy, sad, and surly winter, with all its kindred horrors and congenial "clouds, vapers, and storms," has blown away! The rude blasts of an inclement sky have ceased their spoils and ravages! No longer do we experience the unfriendly visitings of a blighting, chilling wind! The dismal gloom of a dreary wildness has vanished from the world, and a cheerful, enrapturing gaiety has succeeded! All creation, nature's humblest plant, tells us spring has returned. Yes, gentle spring, that mild, reviving season, has once more returned, bedecked in the bloom of youth, and all the variegated charms of beauty.

The month of May, the month of flowers, and the auspicious period of love, has ever been esteemed the fairest, loveliest, portion of this lovely season. Its return has always been hailed from the earliest record of time, with heartfelt pleasure and earnest congratulations. It brings with it a charm inexpressible; an association which pervades all nature, and infuses into the bosom of every living thing joyous feelings. The mind is no longer shrouded in the gloom of winter, but feels and catches the fire of spring. We are reminded of youth, and all its fond, blissful hopes, its pleasing anticipations and proud recollections. The heart is expanded, the passions of the soul are warmed, and new strength is given to the mind and body.

Various have been the festive rites and cheerful sports with which this month has been ushered in, by different ages. Amongst the most ancient, and certainly the most innocent, is the one in which we are now engaged. Deriving its origin from the religious devotion of a classic people, it has passed through successive periods down to the present time; changing, it is true, in many respects, yet still retaining its original characteristic feature. The rosy garland and flowery wreath, were chaplets consecrated to Maia by the ancient Romans. To this goddess, from whom the month of May takes its name, did they assemble and make annual sacrifices, on the first day of May. Hence the origin of May-day, its flowery garland and sylvan amusements.

In many parts of England, the country from which our forefathers sprang, and to which we may trace the greater part of our manners and customs, May-day is an anniversary which the young of both sexes never fail to celebrate with joyous delight. The ancient festive rites and rural sports, are still kept up with pride and glee. The May-pole is an *insignia* planted on some green, around which the village belles and beaux, the country swains and lasses, gambol in all the pleasure and innocence of frolicsome nature.

My fair youthful associates, you have now heard the pleasures of spring, the beauties of May, and the origin of our amusing festival.—One word more and I shall have done. For the distinction with which I have been honoured on this occasion, in being selected by you to preside over the festivities of to-day, to be crowned mistress of flowers and queen of this lovely season, I offer you in return all that a fond, youthful heart can give—my love and friendship.

THE MISCELLANIST.

COLOUR OF THE EYE.

It is a remarkable fact, and no less so, as having remained so long unnoticed, that in Britain the dark-coloured eye is always found to prevail in the neighborhood of coal mines, and where coal is used as the general fuel: while, on the other hand, the light or blue eye belongs to those districts in which that mineral is not used; and notwithstanding the number of persons continually pouring into the coal districts, from other parts of the country, in consequence of the demand for labour, yet the prevalency, in the former, of the dark eye, especially among the children, is so evident, that whoever will take the trouble to make the observation will most assuredly acknowledge the accuracy of this statement. In what way the sulphurated hydrogen, &c. occasioned by the coal fire, affects the pigment of the iris, it is not now my intention to inquire. I consider it sufficient, for my present purposes, to establish the connexion between the use of coal, and the dark colour of the eye; though, from repeated observations, I feel assured that there are more curious facts connected with the subject than have yet come under the notice of physiologists; and which, when properly developed, will considerably alter the bearing of many opinions, hitherto entertained.—*Rev. T. Price on British Physiognomy.*

HEIGHT OF WAVES.

So awful is the spectacle of a storm at sea, that, generally viewed through a medium which biasses the judgment; and lofty as waves really are, imagination pictures them loftier still.—Now no waves rises more than ten feet above the ordinary sea-level, which, with the ten feet that its surface afterwards descends below this, give twenty feet for the whole height, from the bottom of any water valley to an adjoining summit. This proposition is easily verified by a person who tries at what height, upon a ship's mast the horizon always remains in sight over the top of the waves, allowance being made for accidental inclinations of the vessel, and for her sinking in the water so much below her water line, at the time when she reaches the bottom of the hollow between two waves. The spray of the sea, driven along by the violence of the wind, is, of course, much higher than the summit of the liquid wave; and a wave coming against an obstacle may dash to a great elevation above it. At the Eddystone Lighthouse, when a surge breaks which has been groaning under a storm all the way across the Atlantic, it dashes even over the lantern at the summit.—*Arnott's Elements on Physics.*

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.

In a little work called "Voyages aux Alpes," which has recently been published in Paris, a curious account is given of an avalanche which occurred in Switzerland many years ago. During the absence of a Swiss farmer, his cottage and stable were, by the fall of the avalanche, enclosed in snow; his wife and daughter were at the time in the stable. Six weeks afterwards, the snow having melted a little, an opening was effected, and the two females were found alive, having been supported by the milk of the cow, during that long period. The space left free from the snow was sufficient for air, and fortunately there was a good winter's stock of provisions for the cow near the stable.

There is but *one* pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres, makes every difficulty an advancement, and every contest a victory; and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire after virtue, is to gain her; and zealously to labour after her wages, is to receive them. Those that seek her early, will find her before it is too late; her reward also is with her, and she will come quickly. For the breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth: where the Deity sits enthroned with unrivalled influence, every safety from danger, resource from sterility, and subjugated passion, "like the wind and storm, fulfilling his word."

WHOLESOME ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Begin life with the least show and the least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own while any man can call upon you for money and you cannot pay; therefore, begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your first care to be in no man's debt. Resolve not to be poor; whatever you have spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness; it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult.

A GOOD NAME.

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage or inherited wealth, or the patronage of wealth. Flattered by those distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort, merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character.—On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations. The younger branches, placing a deceptive reliance in an hereditary character, neglect the means of forming one of their own, and often exist in society only a reproach to the worthy ancestry whose name they bear.

CURE FOR A TERRIBLE DISORDER OF THE MOUTH, COMMONLY CALLED SCANDAL.—Take of *good nature* one ounce; of an herb commonly called by the Indians "mind your own business," one ounce; mix this with a little "charity for failings," and two or three sprigs of "keep your teeth;" simmer them together in a vessel called *circumspection*, for a short time, and it will be fit for use. *Application.*—The symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are with a kind of animals called gossips. When you feel a turn of it coming on, take a teaspoonful of the above, hold it in your mouth, which you will keep close shut until you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a phial full about you, and on feeling the slightest symptoms repeat the dose.

Since the establishment of the constitution of the United States 1789, we have had seven Presidents—ten Secretaries of State—nine Secretaries of the Treasury—thirteen Secretaries of War—ten Secretaries of the Navy—seven Postmasters General, and eleven Attorneys General. Of these seventy four distinguished public officers, but two, we believe, have died in office, and these were both Vice Presidents of the United States.

USE OF BUTTER IN ARABIA.—Butter forms the chief article in Arab cookery, which is more greasy than even that of Italy. Fresh butter, called by the Arabs *zebde*, is very rarely seen in the Hedjez. It is a common practice amongst all classes to drink every morning a coffee-cup full of melted butter or *ghee*, after which coffee is taken. They regard it as a powerful tonic, and are so much accustomed to it from their earliest youth, that they would feel great inconvenience in discontinuing the use of it. The higher classes content themselves with *drinking* the quantity of butter; but the lower orders add a half-cup more which they *snuff* up their nostrils, conceiving that they prevent foul air from entering the body by that channel. The practice is universal as well with the inhabitants of the town as with Bedouins. The lower classes are likewise in the habit of rubbing their breast, shoulders, arms, and legs with butter, as the negroes do, to refresh the skin. During the war, the import of this article from the interior had almost entirely ceased; but, even in time of peace, it is not sufficient for the consumption of Djidda; some, therefore, was brought also from Sowakin; but the best sort, and that which is in the greatest plenty, comes from Massowah, and is called here *Dahlak* butter: whole ship's cargoes arrive from thence, the greater part of which is again carried to Mecca. Butter is likewise imported from Costeir; this comes from Upper Egypt, and is made from buffaloes' milk; the Sowakin and Dahlak ghee is from sheep's milk.—*Burckhardt's Posthumous Work.*

A KERRY CREDITOR.

In Crofton Croker's Legends of Killarney, we read the following story, illustrative of the relation between the debtor and creditor:—"Murtogh Mac Mahon's mansion was named Cloonina, and though now, is with its grass covered avenue, the very abstract of desolation and solitude, yet it once was the scene of unrestrained hospitality and mirth. Mac Mahon had a good stud of horses, a noble pack of hounds, and an excellent wine cellar. His deer park was on a hill opposite to the house, and here the gentry of Clare frequently came

The joys of Murtogh's halls to find,
And chase with him the dark brown game
That bound o'er Callan's hills of wind.

An itinerant pedlar, either a Swiss or an Italian by name, as it is traditionally pronounced, John Operrow, one morning went to the house of Cloonina, and displayed his wares, ribands, shawls, knives, and scissors. Murtogh Mac Mahon saw the display, and it found favor in his sight, for he bought, or at least declared himself the purchaser of the whole stock in trade of the wandering merchant. It was Christmas time: and this stock was in less than half an hour distributed, without much difficulty, among the pretty girls in the neighbourhood. But what was the amount named for the purchase money, never transpired; neither, indeed, is it now of any great consequence that it ever should. Murtogh Mac Mahon, who was going out to hunt, desired the pedlar to wait until John White, his steward, should return from Kilrush, in the evening, when it should be paid. He then gave orders that Operrow should be well treated in the servant's hall, mounted his horse, and rode off to his sport. It so happened, that John White *did not return that day, or even the next; and* Operrow, *who found himself in excellent quarters, was, to use the local phrase, "by no manner of means"* over anxious for his arrival.—Neither when John White did return was he at *all pressing for the payment of his demand;* and as Murtogh Mac Mahon was "by no manner of means" pressing on his side of the matter, (which is proved by his never having made the most remote allusion to the subject from the day of the purchase to the day of his death,) John Operrow remained unpaid, the inmate of the house of Cloonina, upwards of fifty years.

SINGULAR FACTS.

Some few years since, a young gentleman of Massachusetts, Mr. S—, then a student at College, happened in company with a young lady; the consequence was, a mutual affection took place. Each was conscious of the deep rooted passion, but neither knew the sentiments or affection of the other. Mr. S— being at that time under no circumstances to marry, thought it not proper to pursue his inclination, or reveal his affection to the lady. She, on her part, not imagining that Mr. S— had an affection corresponding to that of her's, and not expecting ever to be addressed by him, was courted by Mr. B—, and shortly afterwards engaged to marry him:—They were published, and the time for marriage appointed. The lady happened to have her nuptial suit making near where Mr. S— was—he fell in company with her again, and understanding that she was on the *point* of marriage, let her know, that it had been his design ever since his first acquaintance with her, to offer himself to her in marriage, as soon as circumstances would admit. She asked him if he was sincere in what he said—he assured her that he was, and that he had an affection for her from the first time he saw her, which instead of being lessened by time, was increased. Hereupon she frankly owned to him, that from that time she had to the present moment an affection for him, and that had she known that he had a similar one for her, she never should have admitted the addresses of Mr. B—, much less have made him a promise of marriage. But what could they do? The day appointed for the marriage ceremony was near at hand. All was consternation. However, on consultation, they agreed that Mr. S— should state the affair to the father of the lady. He rode with the speed of a post, found the old gentleman at home, and opened the case to him without delay. He had scarcely ended when Mr. B— entered the house—After compliments, the old gentleman informed Mr. B— of the errand of Mr. S—. Upon which, they both requested the old gentleman's advice in the matter. He told them the case was new, unexpected, and surprising to him; he knew not what to say; that at present he could give no other advice than that they should both go to his daughter, and that they should there endeavour to settle the matter amicably among themselves. The young gentlemen then set out together to visit the lady on this all important business. The one could, with probability, claim by solemn promise, the other by previous affection. On the whole, they agreed that Mr. B— should visit her first, and that Mr. S— should come at a time agreed. The reader is left to judge of the anxiety in the minds of Mr. B— and the lady at their interview, and of Mr. S— in his absence, when minutes moved on with the pace of a snail. Mr. S— waited impatiently for the appointed moment, and then attended. The lady told Mr. B— that as she had proceeded so far, if he insisted on her being married to him, she should not refuse; but at the same time told him, that Mr. S— had a greater share in her affections than he had. Mr. B— had more good sense than to insist on her giving him *her hand* when Mr. S— had *her heart*. Mr. B— returned home and shook off the effects of the disappointment.—Mr. S— married the lady, and lived happily. But mark the sequel—Mr. B— and the sister of Mr. S— being on a distant visit, chanced to meet, began an acquaintance which issued in their marriage. They all lived in perfect harmony—and Mr. B— in his humor, often said, that he had a wife as much better than the other, as she had a husband better than himself.—*American Farmer.*

POLICE—CITY HALL.

Novel Application.—A good looking, strong and apparently healthy young man, attired in the remnants of gentility, came into the office, and addressed Mr. Wyman, the presiding magistrate, with a respectful request that he would send him to the penitentiary.

Mr. Wyman—This is a very singular application. What are your reasons for wishing an imprisonment?—what is your name?

Applicant—My name is Wilson. I have no home, no friends, and am destitute of the means to satisfy hunger. I have not eaten for these three days.

Mr. Wyman—*Then* I presume you have drank? Wilson—I have, sir: and drinking has brought me to the condition I am now *in*. I have been respectable; but I am so no longer; and it would be a charity in you to acquiesce in my wishes.

Mr. Stevens, (the clerk)—You are strong and hearty, why don't you get work?

Wilson—I have endeavoured, but in vain, to do so; and now my energies are nearly destroyed. I am innocent of crime—*my* conduct, with the exception of what I have stated, has been, to the best of my conception, just and proper; and I am now afraid that I shall not be enabled to resist the temptation to do wrong any longer, for my necessities are great.

Mr. Wyman—Where are your friends—your relatives?

Wilson—Friends, sir! there are no such beings, at least I never found them; and as for my relatives, they abandoned me as soon as I became an orphan. My motives in coming here are good. I have neither food nor raiment; and if I take that which I want, I shall sooner or later be brought before you: it is therefore much better for me to make a virtue of necessity; and before I am polluted or stained with felony to seek an asylum if it is but in prison.

Mr. Stevens—My good fellow, by your language you are capable of doing well for yourself, and it is foolish and unworthy for a man to despair; all that you have to do is to be virtuously disposed, and depend upon it, you will do well.

Mr. Wyman—Besides, as you are convinced of your misconduct, you can see its enormity; and it will be more to your credit to retrieve your mode of living, than for us to comply with your wishes. Let me request you to leave this office with a determination never to drink again, and I shall be surprised if you do not become an excellent citizen. In a large city like this, there are always some occupations to be found; and if you are only assiduous in applying, there is no doubt but that you will be eventually successful.

The worthy magistrate and his clerk made a little subscription which they handed to the applicant, on the express condition of his following the advice they had given him. This he promised to do; and having, *in very appropriate terms acknowledged their benevolence*, he *respectfully* bowed *and left the office.*—*Journal of Commerce.*

CREVELIER.

In Emerson's "Letters from the Ægean," we find several particulars of the life of the celebrated corsair, Crevelier, whose exploits were, for twenty years, the terror of the Mediterranean, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. There is a savage grandeur in his story, which renders it interesting. "He was a native of the South of France, and his youth, till the age of five and twenty, had been spent in trading from Marseilles to the Morea, and the various ports on the coasts of Turkey. Here he had gained the most accurate information of the situation of the Greeks, and the grinding oppression of their Ottoman masters: he saw, too, their evident discontent and repinings, and the inability of the Turks to keep them in proper subjection, owing to the daring presence of the Knights of Malta, who had driven almost every Moslem from the Cyclades. Crevelier was a man of acute observation, and the most grasping and restless ambition; the memory of the easy dominion obtained by Sanuto, and held by his descendants, was still fresh in the minds of the adventurers of Europe; and it was only a few years before that the Marquis de Flouri, a Marseillese, with a small force, had attempted the capture of Haxos, and was prevented only by the presence of a fleet of the Venetians, who had made it an article of peace with the Porte that they should maintain a squadron in the Ægean for the protection of the Turkish possessions. Crevelier, fired with the same object, employed his superior local information regarding the Greeks to secure his success. The Mainotes, the modern inhabitants of ancient Sparta, have been to the present hour the most turbulent and rebellious portion of the population of Greece, nor have the arms of all the Sultans, since Mahomet the Second, succeeded in thoroughly subduing them, or destroying their spirit of impatient independence. It was by their alliance that the adventurous corsair resolved on attempting the conquest of a portion of the Peloponnesus: and, for that purpose, he entered into a treaty with Liberaki, the chief of Maina. By his advice, Crevelier passed up the Gulf of Kalokythia, and with 500 men laid siege to a castle upon the shore, which was held by a garrison of Turks. Here he was joined by a party of his allies; but Liberaki, instead of bringing, as he had promised, 5,000 armed followers, appeared before the castle with merely 800 attendants, and even those unprovided with arms or ammunition. Crevelier was not, however, to be daunted by one disappointment,—he united his band with those of the Greeks, and intrepidly commenced the assault. During five successive days, his efforts to expel the Turks were unavailing, and although he had succeeded in making several breaches in the wall, and in defeating the garrison in every sally which they attempted, still he was almost as far as ever from attaining possession of the fort. Besides, his allies were rather an incumbrance than an aid to him: they were totally deficient in courage and enthusiasm in an open assault, and Crevelier was on the point of abandoning the attempt, and betaking himself again to sea, when, on the morning of the sixth day, a Maltese galley, manned by a body of the Knights, entered the bay, and cast anchor beside him. In passing by Zante they had heard of his expedition into the Morea, and, in pursuance of their oath of eternal hostility to the Turks, they had hurried to his assistance. But, unfortunately, they only arrived in time to witness his defeat.

The Mainotes, alarmed at the appearance of the Knights of St. John, and aware that they would not tolerate their supineness, as the weakness of the French had forced them to do, betook themselves in a body to their mountains, and abandoned the siege to the strangers. The Turks now gained fresh confidence by the sight of the departing host, and issued in a body from the fortress, drove the troops of Crevelier to

their ships, and forced the Maltese, after sustaining heavy losses, to re-embark, weigh anchor, and steer from the Gulf. Hugo now saw that the enterprise on which he had staked his fortunes was thwarted, and mad with disappointment, he resolved on abandoning his home and his country, and becoming a corsair amidst the seas that had witnessed his defeat. In the course of a very short time he had collected round him a fleet of twenty sail, manned by Italians, Greeks, Mainotes, and Sclavonians, who had joined his flag, and with these he pursued his course of lawless rapine. No corner of the Ægean was safe from his presence, he swept from shore to shore, and passed from isle to isle, with the gloom of a spirit, and the speed of the lightning. One by one the whole circle of islands became his tributaries, and at stated periods the galleys of Crevelier were seen entering the harbours of the Archipelago, to receive his annual imposts, and on their ready compliance with his demands, returning again in peace to the retreats of their chieftain. His career, however, was unmarked by murder, and his excursions unstained by needless bloodshed. He was, in fact, rather a favourite with the Greeks, nor had he in any case proceeded to use violence towards them, save the solitary instance of the island of Andros. The natives had insulted his officers and refused to contribute the sums which he had demanded, but in the silence of midnight, the galleys of Hugo cast anchor beneath their city; he landed sword in hand, and ere the morning dawned, had pillaged it from the cliffs to the sea; the houses of the inhabitants were robbed of their wealth, and the warehouses of the merchants were burst open and emptied by the pirates. Crevelier sailed off with a booty sufficient to have enriched his family for generations, nor did he ever restore a single crown, save the property of one French gentleman, which he returned to him at the request of the Marquis de Nointel, the ambassador to the Porte from the Court of France. Fourteen years he continued to infest the shores of Turkey, nor were the efforts of Captain Pacha ever able to discover his haunts or destroy his squadron. His favourite retreat was, however, the Island of Paros, and it is said that the fortress near Marmora, and the tales of the islanders relating to Crevelier, gave to Lord Byron the idea of Conrad, and the scene of the Pirate's Isle. Amidst all his exploits, his *chef d'œuvre* was the taking of Potra, one of the principal towns in the island of Metelin, which he accomplished in the year 1676, nor has the unfortunate district yet recovered from the effects of his devastating visit. His followers landed on the shore in the evening, and having marched for the distance of three leagues into the interior, scaled the walls at midnight.

The terrified Moslems, awakening from their slumbers, fled in haste to conceal themselves, and abandoned their houses to spoliation and plunder. During three hours, the band of the Corsairs were employed in securing their prey, and at daylight returned to Crevelier, who had remained in the galleys to guard the shores till their arrival. They brought with them a horde of five hundred slaves, and a quantity of plate, rich garments, silken carpets, precious stuffs, gems and money, whose value is stated at a sum beyond calculation or credit. Hugo was about to abandon his lawless pursuits for ever, and betake himself to home and retirement, and, as a finishing blow against the detested Ottomans, he resolved on concluding his career by the plunder of a rich caravan, which was expected to pass from Alexandria to Constantinople. His squadron was despatched on the look-out to the various islands in the vicinity of Cyprus, whilst he himself retired with two other galleys to the harbour of Stampalia to await their report, before completing his decisive arrangements for attacking the convoy. But here his career was destined to close: he had on board his vessel, as his valet, a Savoyard whom he had rescued from slavery, and imagined he had attached to him by long years of kindness. One day he had given him a blow in anger, but his resentment soon died away, and he fancied it was forgotten. The wretch had, however, treasured up the wrong, as a miser guards the talisman of his fortunes, nor was an opportunity long wanting to revenge it. Crevelier, unconscious of injury, had often entrusted to the miscreant the key of his sainte barbe, or powder-room, and on the day he was about to sail from Stampalia, the Savoyard had neglected to return it to him. He went below, attached a slow match to one of the massy barrels, and returning on deck, rowed ashore with one or two of his companions, with a smile on his treacherous lips, and lightness at his livid heart. The corsair was seated in his cabin on the poop, with the two other commanders, when the match communicated. The vessel, bursting into a thousand atoms, was hurled into the air, in the midst of a volcano of flames and blazing timbers, and when the terrific explosion had subsided, their bodies, and those of two hundred of their murdered companions, were washed by the agitated waves on the shores of the island. The name of Crevelier is still mentioned with awe by the seamen of Mycene and Milo; but admiration rather than terror attaches to his memory; his story I have often heard from the sailors of the Greek navy, and a sketch of his history will be found in the volume of old Robert, the Jesuit, who professed to have met him in the Ægean, and to speak of his exploits from personal knowledge of the author.

Evening Post.

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HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The first annual report of the Board of Managers of this invaluable institution was made a short time since, and has subsequently been published in several of the daily papers. We regret that our circumscribed limits will not permit us to furnish it entire.

After noticing the necessity of erecting a suitable building, the difficulties encountered in obtaining the means, and the manner in which these were overcome, the managers proceed to say:—

The building committee made their final report and were discharged on the 3d of April. The total amount of their expenditure, which it is believed was conducted with scrupulous precision and economy, is $33,025 16. That nothing has been wasted or mismanaged in this large disbursement, will be apparent from the structure itself. Of ample size to accommodate 172 inmates, each with a separate dormitory, it is composed of unexceptionable materials, put together with skill, but with the utmost simplicity. The main edifice is 92 feet in length. Its centre contains convenient apartments for a library, and for the use of the Managers and the families of the officers of the institution. The wings, which are of consequence thus entirely separate from each other, comprise the respective dormitories of the male and female pupils, and their several spacious halls for schools. Each lodging room, of which there are 86 in either wing, is calculated for entire solitude, being 7 feet in length, and 4 feet in breadth, furnished only with a small bedstead and shelf: but well lighted and ventilated, and exposed at all times to absolute superintendence and inspection. Workshops are constructed in the extensive area, which is surrounded by a lofty wall. The kitchen apartments are arranged in the rear of the centre building. Infirmaries are provided with a view to such a location as will secure quiet to the sick, and remove the healthy from the danger of contagion. A chapel of moderate dimensions is constructed so as to keep the different sexes from conversation and even from seeing each other. Large intervals between the several buildings afford the means of recreation, exercise and rational amusement in the open air: and every thing is so constructed as to admit of enlarged accommodation on the same general plan, whenever the good effects of the experiment shall have appealed with success to public sympathy, and opportunity shall be thus attained to extend the sphere of practical benevolence.

On the 29th November 1828, the establishment was formally opened by an address from the President of the Institution; three thousand copies of which were published and widely circulated. A large number of citizens attended on this occasion, who expressed the highest satisfaction with the arrangements of the place.

On the 8th December following, a boy of 14, who had been committed by the Mayor, was introduced to the discipline of the house.

The Magistrates of the city and county were invited to a meeting of the house, at which the objects of the Institution, the description of persons intended to be admitted, the nature of the discipline, &c., were stated and explained with a view to interest them in the subject. Their attendance was general, and they were convinced of the efficacy and advantages of the plan.

An hundred mops and seventeen hundred volumes of books were promptly furnished by the booksellers of the city, to whom an appeal had been made. These constitute a well-selected and valuable library.

If the theory of the House of Refuge be imperfectly understood, there is little danger that its practical effects will not force themselves into notice: for the number of inmates have increased with a rapidity which threatens to be greatly disproportioned to the permanent means for their support and instruction. They are now eighty in the Institution, viz:—fifty-seven boys, and twenty-three girls. The former are employed in book-binding, basket-making and wicker-works, shoemaking, tailoring, and carpenters' work. The latter in sewing, washing, ironing, mending, cooking, and housework generally. A description of the course of employment for a single day will serve to show the general habits and occupations of the place.

The bell rings at a quarter before 5 o'clock in the morning.

At 5 o'clock the dormitories are opened, and the boys after washing and combing assemble in the hall for morning worship. Their school exercises next commence, and continue till 7 o'clock, when they breakfast. At half past 7 they go to work, and continue at work until 12, which is the time of dining. After finishing their dinner they hear a lesson or lecture on some useful, moral or scientific subject, until one o'clock. From one until five, when they go to supper, they are engaged at their respective employments. If the work be done within the allotted time—half an hour is allowed for recreation and play. School begins at half-past five, and they remain there until a quarter before eight, when after evening prayers they retire to rest, and the dormitories are all safely locked. With some slight variations, the occupations and duties of the females are conducted in a like manner.

The very nature of the institution prevents the possibility of conducting it without considerable expense. The object is to prepare the children to earn their own livelihood, and as soon as they are sufficiently instructed to become valuable apprentices to any particular trade, to bind them out, and let their labour be available at first to their masters, and afterwards to themselves. It would defeat this great object, were they to be detained, after they have given satisfactory proof of reformation, and have become habituated to labour, and when they arrive at proficiency in any art, and become capable of earning wages. The mechanics who employ the boys, allow for their daily labour, of eight working hours, 12 1-2 cents each; a sum altogether inadequate to the discharge of the share of expense which would fall to each individual.

The exhibits annexed to the Treasurer's Report, will show the actual disbursements and the sources of revenue, and will plead for a farther extension of the bounty of the public.

In the estimate of advantages to be derived from an establishment of this nature, its little cost in comparison with an ordinary prison, or a penitentiary, is not to be overlooked. The greater facility with which the young can be confined and kept in order, than those who are advanced in years, in cunning and in crime, diminishes the precautions against escape, and makes the buildings proportionably simple. An expenditure only to be justified by necessity, has attended the construction of prisons and penitentiaries in different parts of the country; yet the numbers proposed to be accommodated in them, bear a proportion to the expense, altogether different from the corresponding estimates afforded by a House of Refuge. In the latter institution besides, the shortness of the period contemplated for confinement, probably not averaging more than 12 months, authorises the belief, that by a constant succession of pupils, still farther increase will be given to the numbers to be benefitted, without any addition of expense.

It will be recollected, that the views of the Legislature, in promoting this Institution, were not confined to any particular place, but embraced the probable wants of the whole commonwealth. As the population is greatest here, the danger of idleness and crime is the most imminent.—But the house is open for the reception, not only of the idle and deserted of the neighbourhood, but of any part of Pennsylvania. The only difference consists in this—that while in the county of Philadelphia, the Managers are at liberty to reject or receive those who may be committed to their care, the proper authorities of other counties need entertain no fears that their orders will be ineffectual, as the certificate which they give is compulsory, and the individuals who in their judgment are "proper subjects," cannot be refused. Advantage has already been taken of this provision, in the county of Delaware.

By the terms of the law, all males under the age of twenty-one, and females not exceeding the age of eighteen, may be admitted to the benefits of the Institution; but the managers argue with great propriety "that more substantial benefit would arise, from receiving those only who are under sixteen years of age."

That good effects have already flowed from the exertions that have been made, will sufficiently appear by an extract from the communication lately received from the acting superintendent.

"The state of the subjects, considering the shortness of the time which many, and even all have been in the Institution, is of the most encouraging kind. The boys are generally attentive to their studies and to their work; and their general deportment is such as would, in any situation, procure from any of them the appellation of good boys. Some, who were the most obstinate and intractable when they came among us, are now among the most attentive and industrious.—Their behaviour, in many respects, has been commendable, and what is of great importance in any community, quarrelling, fighting, and most kinds of vicious conduct, seems to be quite unpopular among them. When a boy has committed a fault, there seems to be a kind of general feeling, that he deserves and ought to receive punishment. The writer has never found a smaller degree of obstinacy than among those who are here, and he has become more confirmed in the opinion, that care and attention, together with some encouragement to do well, will save many who would otherwise be sooner or later immured in some of our prisons, and become worse than lost to society."

This report cannot but prove highly interesting and gratifying to all who wish the success of the Institution.

COMMUNICATION.

Is private or public instruction the better mode of education? A good thing may be rendered bad by *mere abuse*. The *mode* of acquiring knowledge is a theme upon which the most acute minds, of every age, have been employed; yet the theme is not exhausted—nor have parents in general, even from their deep interest in the business of education, settled the above question with themselves! The practice of acquiring the arts and sciences under the instruction of a private teacher, who directs his time and talents to one or two branches, began in this country years ago. This method being new, was interesting to the pupil, and to the public in general.—The consequence was, that almost any *pretender* could command that degree of attention which was requisite to considerable patronage. Hence, soon after the commencement of private teaching, the *United States* were thronged with private *lecturers*, *writing-masters*, and *book-keepers*. Many of these were ignorant of the branches which they became bound to teach to others! Hence, little or no progress was made by those who placed themselves under the tuition of these *blind* guides and the result was, that the public set its face against this mode of instruction. But private teachers are now fast retrieving the character of their mode of instructing and the public seems not only disposed, but quite desirous that a plan which has the strong sanction of common sense, should be raised from that degraded condition into which abuse originally sunk it, and placed upon its true ground. Parents, at the present day, seem more inclined to ascertain the capacity of the teacher before they place their sons and daughters under his instruction, than formerly; nor are those souls, who, from various causes, are compelled to acquire certain arts and sciences, so careless about the qualifications of their teachers as formerly.

The writer of these remarks has recently examined, with a high degree of pleasure, the mode of teaching writing and book-keeping adopted by Mr. *Megourgal*, of his MERCANTILE ACADEMY. This gentleman is an honour to his profession, and bids fair to do much for those whose condition in life requires that they should possess more knowledge than they now have.—His mode of writing is clearly the best, while that of his book-keeping is *new* and *clear!* This gentleman has placed both sciences upon fair and solid principles, and should be rewarded by a liberal patronage.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

About dusk, on Thursday, two young women, walking on the South side of Arch street, above Fourth, were met by two men who assailed them with abusive language. Some reply was made; when one of the men struck one of the women violently on the mouth. Such instances of brutality seldom occur in our streets.

There were 55 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 32 adults and 23 children—of which 15 were under one year of age—4 from the alms-house and 17 people of colour are included in the above.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 94 persons during the week ending on the 23d inst. viz.—27 men, 25 women, 23 boys and 20 girls.—17 died of consumption.

Deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 25th inst.—Males 15, females 6—total, 21.—Under one year of age, 10.

The French Corps de Ballet, which have been performing at the Chesnut street theatre for the last fortnight, took passage, on Wednesday, in the steam boat for Baltimore.

Jacob Pennington, Esq. who has discharged the duty of Post-Master with fidelity upwards of twenty years, at Smyrna, Delaware, is removed from office. John Lambden is appointed in his place.

At a meeting held in Baltimore, on Tuesday, the merchants and citizens, having claims on France for spoliation, agreed to petition the President to appoint a Minister Extraordinary.

Captain Joseph Erwin, of Iberville, Louisiana, a wealthy sugar planter, distinguished for his hospitality, lately terminated his own life in a very singular manner. In a fit of mental alienation, to which he had latterly been subject, he enveloped his head in a blanket, and plunged into a large water jar, head foremost, in which situation he was found lifeless.

Elkanah Watson, Esq. in a late Keeseville paper, recommends to farmers the cultivation of the Sun Flower, from the seeds of which may be extracted a superior oil; useful as a substitute for sweet oil and painter's oil.

The Buffalo Republican says:—The schooner Eagle was the first vessel that entered our harbour this season; she ploughed her way through three or four miles of floating ice, to the gratification of about a thousand spectators.

Laborers are much wanted upon the public works constructing at Cleaveland, Ohio. The Herald, published at that place, informs us that the wages now paid by contractors at that place, by economy, a young man might save enough from *six months'* wages, to obtain the deed of a snug farm in any of the thriving townships of Ohio.

Several Spanish families, emigrants from Mexico, in consequence of the proscription pronounced by the government against those suspected of being favourably disposed towards Ferdinand VII., have arrived at Baton Rouge, with the intention of spending the summer, and perhaps of establishing themselves there.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains an account of an affray on board the schooner Alexandria, lying in that port, in which a man named Marks stabbed the captain, (Selick) in his abdomen, so that his life is despaired of.—The attack was unprovoked.

The same paper notices the attempt of a Frenchman named Jacob Bellamy to cut his own throat, on Wednesday. Bellamy was last year the proprietor of a jewellery store in New Orleans, but *gambling* and *rum* have wrought out for him their perfect work.

The Southern Galaxy of the 23d ultimo, says, that HENRY CLAY, was daily expected at Natchez, on his way to New Orleans, whither he is bound on a visit to his daughter.

Notice is given from the War Department to discontinue all newspapers, heretofore sent there, after May 31, unless their continuance be specially ordered.

Essence of Pennyroyal, recommended at the south as a preventive, will cause mosquitoes to keep at a respectful distance. This herb is called flea-bane in some places.

The one thousand dollars voted by the City Council of Charleston, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah, has been returned to the donors, as not wanted. The money has been appropriated to the Charleston College.

There are now living in one house on East Sandwich, one great grandmother, two grandmothers, three mothers, one father, one husband, one wife, one widow, seven children, six grandchildren, four great grandchildren, and only eight in all.

The wife of a paper maker, who could ill afford it, having purchased a fashionable hat, said to her husband, "My dear, do you think my bonnet is more than a *medium size?*" "No, indeed," replied the husband, "I should say it was nearer the size called *fool's cap.*"

On the 8th inst. Mrs. Donelly, of Warwarsing, Ulster County, New York, caught a young bear, and carried him home—a distance of three quarters of a mile—having muffled him that the dam should not hear his cries.

Hunt, the sailor, who jumped overboard from the schr. Mexican, on Friday night, when coming up the Delaware Bay, *changed his mind*, and after being, as he says, half an hour in the water was picked up by a wood shallop, and has arrived safe at this port.

HEARTY PRAISE.—A New York paper says, of a new novel, that it "seems *designed* to be of a humourous cast." The editor has been reading Dryden—"While Cymon was *endeavoring* to be wise."

At a large and respectable meeting of citizens of the Northern Liberties, on Wednesday, committees were appointed to collect subscriptions, in the several wards, for building an Infant School. A committee was also appointed to ascertain where a suitable lot can be procured.—Joseph Naglee was chosen Treasurer.

On Saturday evening, the counting house of Messrs. Stanton & Brother, 25 south Wharves, was broken open. The desks were forced and papers scattered about.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says, that Mr. Campbell, the recently appointed Treasurer of the United States, has arrived at Washington.

Fashionable gossip revives the report, and with increased confidence, that the explanation to be *given in the House of Lords* immediately after the Easter Recess, of the circumstances which led to the recal of a late popular VICEROY, will necessarily bring before the public the domestic affairs of a Noble MARQUIS and his MARCHIONESS, as it is affirmed, without circumlocution—that the refusal of a place on the Irish Pension List to the Noble Lady in question, was the real *dignus Vindice Nodus.*—*Morning Chronicle.*

According to the Miner's Journal, 50 or 60 teams, and 500 or 1000 labourers, would find immediate employment at and near Mount Carbon.

The Plattsburgh Republican mentions that at St. John's, on the 8th inst. a young lady, in a state of mental derangement, jumped from the steam boat Franklin into the river and was drowned.

Strawberries were in the Richmond market on Saturday week.

On Sunday last, a Te Deum was sung in the Catholic Cathedral of *this city*, St. Mary's, *in* thanksgiving for the emancipation of the Catholics of Great Britain. To-morrow, a commemoration of the same *great* event will take place in the Church of St. Augustine.

A bill of indictment was returned to the Municipal Court of Boston, on Friday, by the Grand Jury, against Selden Braynard, for making and uttering a forged receipt of the payment of two promissory notes, signed "H. G. Otis," with intent to defraud Messrs. Yates & McIntyre and their Agent.

A young woman in attempting to step into a boat at Kensington on Sunday afternoon, accidentally fell into the river, and was drowned. The body was in the water about ten minutes before recovered, but all attempts to animate it proved ineffectual.

It is said that Mr. Rives will sail for France as soon as practicable, with full instructions as to all points connected with the claims of our citizens on the French government for spoliations.

The Steam-boat Ontario, having undergone repairs, was to commence her regular trips between Ogdensburgh and Niagara, on the 21st inst. touching at the intermediate ports.

The steam boat Henry Clay was to leave Buffalo last week for Green Bay, with 300 United States troops from New York.

One hundred and ten boats and 106 rafts arrived at Eddysville, by way of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in the week ending May 18th, and large quantities of coal are expected.

Je prefere a tout, Les jolis glouglous.—Donald Macdonald, who, according to the Boston Patriot, was 106 years old on the 14th of last October, was sent to the Boston house of correction, last Thursday, for six months, for his usual offence of drunkenness.

George W. Erving, formerly minister to Spain, arrived at New York on Saturday, in the packet France, from Havre.

The New York Commercial states that the rumors respecting failure of the Bank of Columbia have proved true. The directors state that if let alone they will probably be able to pay all, but, if their affairs be placed in other hands, little will be realized.

Resolutions, against the renewal of the East India Company's charter, have been passed at Bristol, and other places in England, and a meeting has been called in England.

The *Memoires* of Bourienne, who was private secretary to Bonaparte, were sold by auction, for 60,000 francs, nearly 12,000 dollars, to L'Avocat, the bookseller; and he is said to have already received double the sum from their sale.

We learn, from the Norfolk Beacon, that orders have been received, at the Gosport Navy Yard, to fit out, with despatch, the Constellation frigate.

On the 8th instant, at Haverford, Delaware county, Thompson Helms, a workman employed by Mr. John Lindsey, was killed by the fall of a stone wall which he, with others, was undermining.

Captain Thomas Baker, a planter of Sumpter district, S. C. has invented and patented, a corn-grinding machine, said to be of great utility. It will cost 10 or 12 dollars, and grind from 6 to 8 bushels per hour

MARCH OF TASTE.—One evening this week, sixteen well dressed persons were observed, standing patiently on the footway under a window, to listen to a lady singing at the piano.—The music and the voice were the only attractions, for the words were of neither Burns, Moore, nor Metastasio.

R. H. Mahon, a Postmaster, in Tennessee, sentenced, two or three years since, to ten years imprisonment for stealing the contents of a letter, has been pardoned by the President, at the recommendation of the Judge, the prosecuting Counsel, the Marshall and others. The prisoner, according to the Nashville Republican, was so ill, that his death seemed inevitable, unless released.

In the Connecticut Legislature a bill to repeal the act forbidding labour and recreation on Thanksgiving and Fast days, has been rejected at the second reading.

The quantity of Cotton received at Macon the present season, according to the last Messenger, is about 40,000 bales, nearly all of which has been shipped to the sea board—of this quantity upwards of 30,000 bales were sold in Macon.

In one of the courts of South Carolina, Shadrach Jacobs was lately sentenced to death for the murder, in 1808, of Andrew Feaster, at Fairfield. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, but a strong petition, to the contrary, has been transmitted to the Executive by the citizens of Fairfield.

The Nashville Republican, of the 22th instant, says—"We are informed that a rencounter took place on Tuesday last, in Shelbyville, between Col. ARCHIBALD YELL and Mr. NATHANIEL CALDWELL, in which the former was dangerrously wounded. Hopes are entertained of his recovery."

The British ship of war Sybille, with her tender, the Black Joke, has captured on the coast of Africa, within 20 months, several slave vessels, having on board two thousand six hundred and eighty-six Slaves.

The Salem Observer speaks of a safety blanket invented by Caleb Pierce, of that town, for the purpose of preventing the spread of fires. It is a canvass sheet, by which the roof or sides of a building exposed to the fire are covered. The sheet on the upper edge is provided with a canvass tube, into which water is thrown by the engine hose, and as the water percolates through, it keeps the canvass so wet as to resist the effects of fire.

While a strolling company of actors were performing Romeo and Juliet, in a temporary theatre in Lincolnshire, in that part of the tragedy where Juliet exclaims, "Romeo, Romeo, where art thou for Romeo!" the Nurse answered, "He's just stept across the road, my dear, to get a pint of beer."

Pulverized bones are said to give great fertility to land. They should, by means of mail, be reduced to gross powder, and spread overt he land, and the fertility thus produced is preserved for many years.

It is said that there are five Gold Mines in operation in Lancaster District, S. C. and that they hold out flattering prospects of a great abundance of the metal.

On Monday evening the anniversary of the Temperance Society was celebrated in the First Presbyterian church; Mathew Carey, Esq. the President, in the chair. Several addresses were delivered, and various resolutions adopted.

Green Peas were sold in our markets yesterday at $2 ber bushel. A few strawberries were brought in—they will be plentiful in about a week.

A cotton factory has recently been established at Pendleton, South Carolina. This is the second of the kind in that state.

The Ohio River at Wheeling, last Saturday, was seven feet above low water mark.

The Norristown Herald mentions that the bridge building across the Schuylkill, at that place, will probably be completed about the 1st of September, at a cost of about $30,000.

The Cincinnati Advertiser says—the official account of the late fire at Transylvania University, differs altogether from the accounts first published; the University, it appears, will sustain little, if any loss at all, and the students have met with no interruption in their studies.

The caterpillars, so disgusting in appearance, and so destructive to fruit and other trees last year, have again made their appearance this season, in such numbers in some places, as at this period to wholly deter any exertion towards their extirpation.

The mines of coal, iron, copper and other minerals which abound in Nova Scotia, are expected soon to be brought into profitable operation by the 'Albion Mining Company.' They have now skilful engineers, artificers, and miners actively engaged in working them.

At Petersburg, Va. at Saturday night, in an affray at the house of a free negro, one of that class was killed, and his brother so hurt that death was expected. Two or three free blacks, suspected of having had a hand in the matter, have been committed.

The Buffalo, N. Y. Journal states that the tide of emigration was never known to set so heavily past that place, as at the present season. No less than three thousand persons are computed to have arrived there within the past week on their way to the western wilds.

At a Ladies' Fair lately held in Roxbury, Mass. 500 tickets were sold at one shilling each. Among the wonders which the bright eyes accomplished, they induced one man to pay ten dollars for a slice of cake, and another five for a gingerbread heart.

The Albany Argus states that the stock of the new Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Troy, (the books of which were opened in that city last week) was not only all subscribed, but that there was an excess of more than $150,000.

A society has recently been established in Boston, and a constitution adopted, for the promotion of the rights and interests of bona fide creditors, and the benefit and relief of honest debtors.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Duke of Wellington is still much indisposed, although not seriously ill. It is considered highly probable that he will resign his office within a few months; as, notwithstanding all the care he takes of his health, it is found to be quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his situation.

Mr. O'Connell still talks confidently of taking his seat on the resumption of the House. His friends say, that Ministers will not offer any opposition to his doing so; but it is expected that a furious onset will be made by the Orange members. Should he be unable to take his seat without a new election for Clare, he will, it is supposed, be returned without opposition, as Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has very handsomely signified his intention not to divide the county on the subject.

The turn out among the fine spinners is in a fair way of being adjusted, on terms satisfactory to masters and men.

The Diario Mercantile de Cadiz of the 31st ult., puts an end to all the rumours of the submersion of that city. Not an allusion is even made to the earthquake, which had desolated Murcia several days previous to this date.

A memorial has been submitted to the English Government, signed by the most respectable parties connected with the South American trade, submitting the expediency of Great Britain's interposing its offices and counsel with the Court of Spain, to induce a recognition of the independence of South America. Other memorials, of a similar nature, were in progress of signature at Liverpool, Glasgow, and every other commercial port and city. Similar representations are making in France, in Holland, and in all the European commercial communities, to their respective governments.

Lisbon continues to be a scene of blood, and its dungeons overflow with the victims of Don Miguel's ferocious fears. Cadiz, which the ocean at our last accounts was said to have submerged, is flourishing, by reason of *free trade*, and already Gibraltar was said to feel the loss which, Cadiz being a free port, cannot but result to the commerce of that rock—only rendered, at any time, a place of resort of merchants, because of the spirit of exclusion and monopoly which reigned all around, and the entire freedom of intercourse established there.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Courier of the 22d mentions, that a Russian gentleman had arrived at Dover, the day before, with despatches for the Russian ambassador, Prince Lieven. It was rumoured that they conveyed the ultimatum of the Russian Cabinet, with respect to the war in the East—the final arrangement of the Treaty of London having been confided to the French and British Negociators, Gen. Guilleminot and the Hon. Mr. Gordon.

"General Guilleminot is said to have been ordered to Constantinople, to co-operate with the Hon. Mr. Gordon, in order to induce the Porte to agree to the provisions of a new Protocol, which it is re-assorted has been agreed to at London, and which extends the limits of Greece to the Gulfs of Arta and Volo. On the other hand, it was reported at Naples that Mr. Stratford Canning would go alone to Constantinople, and remain there, whether the Porte acceded to the new resolutions of the Allied Powers or not. *It is stated, on the authority of accounts received express from Paris, that the Duke of Wellington and the Austrian Government have made another formal representation to the Cabinet of Berlin, that they will not suffer a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia on the subject of Turkey.* The Prussian Government has replied, that it does not intend to form any such alliance, and that the treaty which does exist is of a private nature, not calculated to offend either England or Austria. It appears from the Paris letters and papers, that the best understanding exists between the English and French Governments with respect to affairs in the East, and the Prince de Polignac is said to have received full powers to arrange whatever line of policy may be deemed proper towards Russia, with the Duke of Wellington, who has frequent communications with the French monarch."

The 20th of April, as the London Courier informs us, was fixed for the Russian army to cross the Danube, and enter Bulgaria. Whilst the sieges of Silistria and Giurgevo were passed, the main body would, it was supposed, pursue the same route it took last year to Choumla, and the Balkan. They are not likely to meet any serious opposition, till they reach that point. The Courier adds—"We had hoped that a mutual design of peace would have induced the belligerents to avail themselves of the winter months for negociation. Unfortunately that hope has been disappointed."

The Russian Head Quarters are not to be removed from Jassy till the 27th of April, owing to the wretched state of the roads.

The accounts relative to the progress of pacific negotiations at the Turkish capital continue to be vague and contradictory, whilst those relating to preparations for the vigorous prosecution of the war, unequivocally show that both parties of the belligerents are resolved to use every exertion in order to render the ensuing campaign decisive. The preparations on the part of Russia are said to be great beyond example, and the Sultan continues to evince the same active, enterprising, and indomitable spirit, which has ever characterized him. The Pacha of Egypt has at length acceded to the pressing demands of the Sultan, and has agreed to send 12,000 men to the Danube, under the command of Mahmoud Pacha. The capture of Sizeboli by part of the Russian Black Sea fleet, has been deemed of such importance that Te Deum has been celebrated at St. Petersburg on account of it.—The roads were in a very bad state, and it was not expected that any operations could be commenced in Bulgaria before the beginning of May. Letters from Varna state that provisions were excessively dear there, and also at Kavarno. It seems to be expected that the Black Sea will be the chief seat of the hostile operations, and that landings will be attempted on various parts of the shore in order to form, if possible, a chain of posts into the very vicinity of Constantinople, in order to divert the Sultan from the defence of the Balkan, by the alarm which he must feel for the safety of his capital. A letter from Ancona states that important movements and arrangements of the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean were continually reported from the Greek and Italian ports. It is stated from other quarters that the blockade of Alexandria, Candia, and other Turkish ports, is to be carried into execution without delay. The following is an extract from a letter dated Constantinople, 10th March, on the subject:—"It seems that the Russian fleet will really blockade Candia and Alexandria, forming a line of ships from Boudroun along the coast of Candia to Alexandria, in order to hinder the landing of troops and provisions as well in Candia as the Dardanelles, especially as it is affirmed that the Egyptian fleet is to go to Constantinople, in order to act during the summer, in the Black Sea, in conjunction with the five ships of the line, two frigates, four corvettes, and twelve brigs, now in the harbor of Constantinople."

The new Grand Vizier is said to have at length reached Adrianople, and to have caused the fortifications of that place to be repaired and strengthened, which would seem to intimate an opinion on his part that the defiles of the Balkan may not prove impenetrable, and that the war may break through its barrier of mountains and overflow the plains. An article from Vienna declares, that "not a single Englishman has come to Constantinople to ask to be employed, and that at this moment there is not in the Mussulman army any officer who is a subject of his Britannic Majesty.

Frontiers of Moldavia, March 31.—Several columns of Russian Infantry are marching towards Kalafat, to pass the Danube. Hostilities appear to have already commenced on the Balkan, and Telapan Oglou, whose cavalry had passed the winter near Nicopolis, is gone to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier at Choumla.

On the other hand, the Russians at Bucharest neglect nothing that can hasten their military operations. The new civil Governor shows the greatest activity in the organization of the several branches of the administration.

It is said in the two Principalities, that the Divan, in order to remedy the scarcity of money, desires to issue a paper currency, and solicits for this purpose the permission of the Russian Government.

Frontiers of Servia, April 2.—Accounts from Sophia speak of the zeal of the Musselmen in the general arming of the inhabitants, which calls to mind the periods of the greatest fanaticism. Old and young take arms, and the people, excited by the Ulemas, demanded of the authorities to be led in a body against the enemy. In Sophia itself some disturbances are said to have taken place, which cost the lives of several Christians. In Bosnia, where tranquility was lately restored, it has been again interrupted in consequence of the bad example set by the Albanians. The troops have refused obedience to the Pacha till they should have received the pay which was owing to them by the late Vizier; and they still clamorously demand the payment of these arrears. The Pacha does his utmost to satisfy them, and to maintain his authority over the Chiefs at Travnik. It is said that many foreign agents have showed themselves in Servia; and it is remarkable that the Turks view the proceedings of those people with composure, though at other times, even without any particular inducement, they treat suspected strangers with great severity, and even put them to death. The critical situation of Servia is probably the cause of this lenity.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon of the 11th inst. in addition to horrible details respecting the cruelties committed in the dungeons, which continued to be crowded with victims, and the arrests of all classes, states that the agitation among all classes is such, that if two Brazilian frigates approached either Lisbon or Oporto, a revolution would immediately be effected, and the usurper be banished. An order was issued on the 11th, prohibiting the departure of vessels for the Azores and Madeira. The expedition designed against Terceira was still in the Tagus. Great damage had been caused by inundations of the river, the banks of which were still overflowed, and the most serious disasters were anticipated to the harvest. Twenty-six persons of rank and property were lying under sentence of death at Oporto.

The situation of the country becomes worse and worse, and as one of the letters says, "Either an end must be put to the present state of things, or this small kingdom must cease to exist." There is evident alarm on the part of the Government, and an inference is drawn from its anxiety to get as much specie as possible, that the possibility of flight begins to be contemplated. It is even rumoured, that in the event of Don Miguel's being unable to retain the regal powers, he would prefer seeing the kingdom re-annexed to the kingdom of Spain, to its remaining a separate State under any other member of the House of Braganza. The great European Powers would not permit any such junction. Spain and Portugal must remain separate and independent States.

We conclude this article by an extract from one of the letters, and we are assured that the picture is not overcharged, or too deeply coloured:—

"Trade in this country is entirely at a stand. The shop-keepers even shut up their shops; nobody buys their commodities, and bankruptcies are numerous. At Oporto, a celebrated house, known to all the mercantile world, has failed.

"Sequestrations are another of the plagues of Egypt with which this devoted country is scourged. According to the system of justice pursued by the Janissaries of Don Miguel, all the magistrates and harpies of the law who are engaged in these sequestrations derive their emoluments from the sequestrated estates, so that they no sooner get into a house than they begin to rob and plunder without restraint. The property is sold to the friends of these people for an inadequate price; so that, though the individuals are ruined, the Government is not much benefitted by this branch of public rapine.

"The banks of the Tagus are still overflown, and threaten to add famine to the other calamities of Don Miguel."

The Casket.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have carefully read *The Vendue*, a Tale, and find it replete with interest. The style is easy and unassuming, a merit which Tale writers generally hold in cheap estimation, and which, on that account, gives it additional value. We shall insert it in our next, and the writer may be assured that we shall regard the continuance of his correspondence as an especial favour.

The young gentlemen at Pittsburg, who have kindly promised us their contributions, shall receive proper attention. The specimens they have furnished are very creditable to their taste and talents, and we shall be glad to hear from them frequently.

Sketches of the Bar, No. 4, is received, and adds another to the many obligations we have already received from the writer. Its unusual length must necessarily delay its appearance for a short time.

J. to M ——.C —— was not received in time for the poetical columns of our next No. It shall have, however, an early place.

Hymn to the Deity next week.

To Reflection, Carlos, is filed for publication.

Wilton shall be gratified.

C. H. is certainly a lover, if he is no poet.—Hear him:

"Ye Gods, where'er I be
"Hannah shall still be lov'd and still ador'd by me."

Theresa—Elville—Ivocan, are thrown under the table.

In "Thoughts on Death, No 3," in our last, in the 4th line of the first stanza, for "unfold," read "enfold," and in the 2nd line of the same, for "world," read "mould."

SUMMER.

'Summer's coming,—summer's coming,' and the little boys and girls, to whom the *long month of August* is an annual jubilee—(if we may so say)—a recognized time of holiday and rejoicing—look forward to its approach with undisguised pleasure. Well may ye be glad, dear juveniles, for in that sweet month you are freed from the awful frowns of your mirth-dispelling schoolmaster, and have no more before your eyes the fear of birchen rods, wherewith your tender backs have so often been flagellated! Well may ye desire the coming of that happy time, ye little ones, for then your young hearts are brim full of joy, and released from the tasks ere while imposed upon you; ye bound away in all the freshness of your unsophisticated feelings, like newly-fledged birds, and your young voices mingle together in the loud laugh and the merry shout! Then do ye run, and leap and dance, forgetful of the past and unconscious of the future, and perform many antic tricks and capers, greatly to your own satisfaction, but much to the annoyance of your mamas, and more to the injury of your clothes.

Alack! alack! with what different feelings does the approach of summer inspire our minds. Dust and heat, and drought,—sleepless nights and weary days—swarms of blood-thirsty musquitoes, and other vile and venomous insects,—the loss of flesh, and, worse than this, the loss of appetite, with a thousand countless ills beside, rise up in dreadful array before us, like the startling visions of a horrid and bewildering dream, and make our flesh creep and shudder, our blood curdle, our bones quake,

"And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

An unbounded prospect of suffering lies before us, and looking into the glass of futurity, we see reflected an image of what we are destined to become. Alas! the fatness of our cheeks seems wasted, the fulness of our lips is no more, large drops of sweat stand upon our brow, and roll down our sun-browned countenances,—we pant like a wearied hound, and the whole of our outward man is sadly, sadly changed. Oh, summer! although thou hast been singled out from among all the seasons of the year, by the bright god of day, as the one most worthy to be his chosen bride, and dost receive from him the full measure of his solar glory, still, to us thy presence is most unwelcome. Gladly, when thy empire upon the earth commences, gladly would we lie down in some sequestered cave, and there, locked in tranquil slumbers, pass away our existence, until the reviving breath of autumn called us once more into the scenes of active and energetic life. Gladly would we voyage far away to the north pole, and dwell among icebergs, or descend into the bowels of the earth, so that we might but escape thee; but interest forbids, and a still, small voice whispers in our ear—stay at home and mind your business.

And yet, summer! much as we dislike thy warmth, and the languor which thou producest, thou art not without thy advantages. The blushing strawberries, wherewith the first month of thy dominion abounded in, are grateful to the eye and the palate, and the green peas, which are contemporaneous, make the mouth water, and the stomach of man glad. Many, indeed, and right pleasant withal, are the fruits and vegetables whereto thy rays give birth; but chiefly, oh summer! we honour thee for the spicy tomatos. Oh! thou most delicious of all the products of the earth—thou best of sauces for beef—at once a sharpener and appeaser of the appetite, we long for thy coming as the thirsty hart panteth after the cool waters. Not more refreshing was the manna in the wilderness to the famishing children of Israel—not more reviving to the spirits of the fainting mariner, who, for many days and nights has suffered the horrors of shipwreck, is the prospect of speedy relief,—not more welcome the blessed tidings of reprieve to the half-hanged criminal, than thou, blooming tomato, wilt be to our languishing desires. We have fed on asparagus till it palls upon our taste and grows offensive in our sight; sallads are losing their charms; of green peas we shall soon be sated and weary; but thou canst furnish a luscious and never-tiring feast, such as Apicius seldom enjoyed. Other vegetables "cloy the appetite they feed," but thou, like Cleopatra, makest hungry where most thou hast satisfied. Come, then, daintiest of the dainty, and "with thee to smile upon" as we eat—not our crust, but our beef, we shall feel far happier than the monarch from whose table thou art exiled. The toils, the sufferings, and the fatigues of summer we will then bear patiently, for weighed against thee, what are all these but as so much dust in the balance. Once more, tomato, we invoke thee.

TRAVELLING.

When the two lines from this city to New York, (the Citizens' and Union,) commenced running the present season, an arrangement was effected by which it was agreed that the Citizens' Boat should leave Philadelphia at six o'clock in the morning, and the Union at seven. In consequence, however, of a third line being started, this arrangement has subsequently been altered, and the Boat attached to the Union Line now starts at six o'clock, and the Citizens' Boat at seven.

The Despatch Line also runs a Boat at six o'clock, and the competition between this and the Union, is carried to a greater height than at any former time within our recollection. The Boats are pushed to the extremity of their speed, and the trip between this city and New York has been accomplished in an almost incredibly short period. However gratifying this may be to the lovers of rapid travelling, it is not without its dangers. The unusual amount of steam necessary to be employed in propelling the Boats, exposes the passengers to some risk, and the Stages are urged forward with a rapidity not only destructive to the horses, but involving a strong liability to accidents.

We had hoped that the fierce spirit of competition which, in former years, was so much lamented by the friends of both lines, had been fairly laid at rest by the arrangement to which we referred but the introduction of the new line seems to have revived it, so far as one at least, is concerned, in all its fury. Emulation to excel in these matters is anhonourable and praiseworthy principle when confined within proper bounds, but where it is carried so far as to endanger the lives of the citizens, it ought to be deprecated.

MNEMONIKA,

OR THE TABLET OF MEMORY.

In the present age of book-making, a principal object of those connected with the trade, seems to be to spread the matter over as wide a surface as possible, in order to enlarge the size of the volume. For this purpose type of the largest size, well eked out by intermediate spaces, leads, and the other arts known to the craft are freely employed, while a huge margin adds greatly to the end intended to be accomplished. Not so, however, with the work before us. In this the design of the publisher seems chiefly to have been to present a large amount of useful matter in as small a space as was possible, and he has certainly succeeded. The book, as part of its title intimates, is a "Register of Events, from the earliest period to the year 1829," and will no doubt prove valuable to all classes of readers. The contents, principally furnished by Mr. Darby, favourably known as the author of the Universal Gazetteer, are varied, interesting and comprehensive, and reflect much credit upon the abilities and research of the Compiler. From the hasty perusal which we have been able to give the work, we feel satisfied in saying that it is much fuller and more accurate than most epitomes of the similar kind, and embraces, as far as they could be collected, in a condensed form, all the events of interest which have happened during the period of which it treats.

It is published in a neat 12 mo. volume, by Edward J. Coale, of Baltimore, and may be had at the principal book-stores of this city.

On Tuesday, the case of Dr. WATKINS came before the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, D. C. on a *general demurrer* to the indictments. Messrs. THOMAS SWANN and FRANCIS S. KEY appeared for the United States, and WALTER JONES and RICHARD S. COXE for the accused. A sketch of Mr. JONES' argument fills something more than a column in the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER of Wednesday. We extract the following from the report:—

One of these indictments charges that the said Tobias Watkins, being at the time Fourth Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, "and being an evil-disposed person, and desiring and intending fraudulently and unjustly to obtain and acquire for himself, and for his own private use, divers sums of money of the United States, with force and arms, &c. falsely and fraudulently wrote and addressed and caused to be sent to a certain J. K. Paulding, then a Navy Agent of the United States at the City of New York, a letter, &c. and made and executed a draft on the said J. K. Paulding, Navy Agent, as aforesaid, &c. and received therefore (from a broker) five hundred dollars, and disposed of the said money for his own use." There are other recitations of particulars, and of other like transactions in the indictment (part of which were with Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston) which concludes with the general averment that the several papers referred to were, and each of them, written, drawn, &c. "without any authority therefore, and not for, or on account of the public service, but for the private gain and benefit of the said Tobias Watkins, and with intent to defraud the said United State, and as false pretences to enable him to obtain for his own use and benefit the said [sums of money] and that by means of the said several false pretences the said Tobias Watkins did, at the time and times aforesaid, defraud the said United States, of the said sums," and "dispose of the same to his own use and benefit, to the great damage of the United States, and against the peace and government thereof."

Isaac Sanderson, of Milton, Massachusetts, has invented and secured a patent for a new and highly important improvement in the cylinder paper machine, for manufacturing paper, consisting of a counteracting horizontal whirl-wheel and a paper-forming roller, by which the paper usually made by machine, is greatly improved in quality, strength, and durability—and several kinds of paper are made, never before produced by any machine.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A youth, named JAMES RIDER, who resides at 23, Foster's buildings, Whitecross-street, has been suffering for a week past from the effects of an extraordinary accident. On Wednesday last, while trying a bird call, he unfortunately swallowed it. The instrument, made of tin, stuck in his throat, and with each respiration sent forth a whistling sound. The poor boy was for some hours in danger of suffocation; but at length a surgeon, who found it impossible to extricate the bird-call, removed it from the wind pipe to a lower position. The instrument is still in the body, frequently occasioning acute suffering to the unhappy youth.

The weather of late, says the Alabama Journal of the 8th inst. has been no weather at all. It has been blowing cold one hour, and warm the next. On the 24th ult. we were visited by *Boreas* in his whitest garment. He has since departed, and Sol now sheds his warm congenial rays over our country. But he comes too late; nearly all the crops of cotton have been killed by the frost, and we fear there is not sufficient seed to replant.

On Thursday morning, the steam-boat Pioneer started from Buffalo, through the ice, on her first trip to Dunkirk, with a full load of passengers. In the afternoon the steam-boat William Penn, Captain Wight, commenced her first trip to Detroit, having on board upwards of 400 passengers, destined to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. On Friday about noon, the steam-boat Henry Clay, Norton, (having previously arrived from Black Rock) left Buffalo harbor in fine style, having a heavy and full load of passengers.

PIRATES IN A FAIR WAY.

The following extract of a letter from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors' friends:—

We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana: they will be hanged. One of them, in prison, requested the jailor to send four segars, from *himself*, to his father, as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner's sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the segars were opened. Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged, a letter to his father, of the following import:—"My fate is certain, I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in —— street, B. who lives in —— street, C. who lives in —— street, and D. who lives in —— street, to fly." They were, of course, arrested. This infernal busines will now, I think, be put a stop to, at least, for a time.

Centreville, (Indiana,) May 16.—The large Elephant, Tippoo Sultan, which was exhibited in this place last week, escaped from his keepers, in the night, unnoticed; and after reconnoitering the country around, removing such fences, trees, and other light articles as came in his way, the old gentleman ceased his perambulations about a mile from town; where he was found the next morning, quietly resting himself. On leaving Richmond one of the drivers seemed to be in a greater hurry than was agreeable, when his majesty, by way of a hint, gave him and his horse such a rap, with his trunk, as upset them both, and the horse was so severely injured with the blow, that he was killed by his owner on the spot. After the horse fell, Tippoo placed his foot on the *little* animal, as a cat would on a mouse.

From the Detroit Gazette of May 21.

Salt Springs on Grand River.—We have long known that the Indians have manufactured salt for their own consumption, at Grand River of Lake Michigan, but did not know that the water was to be found in such quantity as to warrant the establishment of the manufacture upon an extensive scale. From the information we have lately received, there is water enough in one place, about forty miles from the Lake, and ten miles above the head of schooner navigation, to keep one hundred kettles going, or a proportionate extent of vats for solar evaporation. This marsh is about an acre in extent, on the south side of the river, and has been, or is about to be, leased by the government to Mr. Wm. Belcher of this city. Mr. B. returned from Grand River on Tuesday, and brought with him a quantity of the water, and of the salt manufactured from it.

ALMANACK.

1829. MAY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Saturday,...	4 41	7 19	0 47	
31 Sunday,.....	4 41	7 19	1 16	
1 Monday,.....	4 40	7 20	2 1	
2 Tuesday,.....	4 40	7 20	2 39	
3 Wednesday,	4 39	7 21	3 16	
4 Thursday,..	4 39	7 21	3 51	
5 Friday,.....	4 38	7 22	4 28	

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D. WILLIAM RITCHIE, Merchant, to SUSAN SUMMERL, daughter of the late Edward Dorsey, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. by the Rev. C. J. Bedell, Mr. P. LOGAN, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss MARIA, daughter of Thomas Small, of this city.

On Sunday, the 10th May, by the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Mr. JOHN CORRIN, to Miss MARGARET, only daughter of John McKinzie, all of this city.

On Saturday morning, by the Rev. Wm. T. Brantly, Mr. RICHARD VERMILLION, of Washington City, to Miss ELIZABETH BRIGHT, of this place.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. John Chambers, Mr. JOSEPH OLIPHANT, to Miss ANN LEIGHTON, both of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. W. H. Furness, Mr. ROBERT H. SMALL, to Miss JANE L., daughter of the late Henry M. Prevost, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, Mr. GEORGE STATZELL, to Miss AMY COX, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Connelly, Mr. J. J. WOODWARD, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH GRAHAM, daughter of the late Justice Cox, Esq. of Kingsessing.

On the evening of the 23d May, by the Rev. James Abercrombie, NAPOLEON A. GIHAULT, French Teacher at Manua village, to SARAH, daughter of Jona. Bevington, of Oxford Township, Pa.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. BENJAMIN W. TAYLOR, to Miss PHEBE W. BUCK, both of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Mr. GEORGE W. RICHARDS, to Miss MARY L. LE GUEN, daughter of Lewis Le Guen, Esq. late of Morrisville, Penn.

The Right Honourable and Rev. EARL NELSON, was married, last Thursday, to the widow of George Barlow, Esq. eldest son of Sir George Barlow, G. C. B. she being the daughter of Sir Robert Barlow, K. C. B. The venerable reverend, and noble Earl will, on the 20th of next month, complete his seventy-second year. "*England expects every man to do his duty.*"—*London Paper.*

DIED.

On the 21st inst. PHŒBE MORRIS, in the 82d year of her age.

On Saturday evening, ANTHONY CONRAD, Steward of the Alms-house, Germantown.

On Sunday morning, the 24th instant, in the 25th year of her age, of a severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH DARRAGH, wife of John Darragh.

On Monday night, 25th instant, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. MARY DEFORREST, widow of the late Peter Deforrest.

Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, 26th instant, AMOS PULMOR, infant son of Miers Busch.

On the 22d instant, MARY STATTEN, in the 86th year of her age.

At Wilmington, Col. ALLEN McLANE, Collector of that Port, and the honoured father of our Minister to England, about sunset, on Friday last, in the 83d year of his age.

In Dumfries, Va. on Monday, the 18th inst. Doctor JOHN SPENCE, aged 60 years.

In Hanson, Mass. Mrs. CRISSA, consort of Captain Cyrus Monroe aged 35, and Mr. BRANEY PHILLIPS, aged 33 years. They were brother and sister, both died on the same day, within 11 hours of each other, and of the same disease, consumption.

OBITUARY.

At Nashville, Tenn. on the 28th of November, 1828, of Pulmonary Consumption, JAMES T. CLOPPER, formerly of this city, in the 22d year of his age.

It is at all times a melancholy task to record the death of one whom we have long known and esteemed, but more especially when the object of our regret has been suddenly called away in the prime of life and usefulness. The subject of this notice had just entered on the active duties of existence, and a wide prospect of future enjoyment was spread before him. Educated for mercantile pursuits, he was just commencing a career which promised to be brilliant and successful; and he discharged the labours of his calling with a zeal that never weakened, and an activity that never tired. Amiable in his manners, gentle in all his dispositions, and tender in his social relations, he was justly admired and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and of him it might truly be said,

"None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

In the touching language of Scripture, "he was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow," and to her his loss is irreparable.

He died in the full confidence of that blessed immortality which they who follow the precepts and emulate the practice of the Holy Redeemer, are destined to inherit; and his proud spirit is, no doubt, mingling with the choir of Cherubim and Seraphim, who surround the Eternal Throne, and continually do cry, "Holy, Holy, art thou, O Lord God of Sabaoth."

From the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer of May 8th.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—We have never witnessed a more furious and destructive storm of hail, wind and rain, than the one by which Tuscaloosa was visited on last Saturday evening. Indeed, we have conversed with many, young and old, and all concur in saying they never, before, in this or any other country, by land or sea, ever beheld the like. If the earth, with all her heavenly bodies, was swung loose from its orbit, the elements could not exhibit more fury, violence and commotion. Night had not come on, and yet it was impossible to see across the street. It may be truly said, "the wind roared, and the torrents tumbled from the hills." The hail stones were not so large as some we have heard described; but the quantity that fell in twenty minutes is unprecedented. The ground was covered with hail in an average depth of four inches; and in places it was drifted together in large bodies, from seven to nine feet deep. It came first from the north, but veered round with great rapidity to the east and south, destroying every thing before it: On the north side of Mr. Ewing's tavern not a pane of glass, nor even a piece as large as a dollar was left in the sash; the damage done to the south-eastern part of the building was little less.—Mr. Ewing's loss, however, was not more complete than that of his neighbors. All tender vegetation within the range of the storm was destroyed. The forest is disrobed of its verdure, and the ground is thickly covered with green leaves, as in autumn it is with the yellow.—The trees of the orchard have lost their fruit, their leaves, and even their smaller boughs. In the fields and garden, every thing that had peeped above the surface has been beaten into the earth. The injury to wheat crops, &c. is irreparable.

The extent of the hail storm has not, we understand, been very wide, having been as bad or worse here than elsewhere, though the wind has done extensive injury in prostrating the timber and fences.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lubec, to the Editor of the Portland Argus, dated May 16:—"A gentleman from St. John, just arrived in Lubec, states that news had just been received at St. John, that a whole company of equestrians, with their horses, have recently been lost by the upsetting of the vessel in which they took their passage from St. John to Annapolis. It is understood to be the same company which performed at Portland about two years ago. The vessel was in ballast, and the number of horses on deck made her unequal to a sudden and violent gale. The owner of the horses was left behind at St. John, and is the only survivor."

An article in the last Nashville Republican, illustrates, in a remarkable manner, the progressive improvement and prosperity of that town. In 1809 a solitary barge of 60 tons and thirty-five men, wound its "laborious way" up the Cumberland river, and arrived at that place, to the joy and astonishment of the inhabitants. The people flocked from all the adjacent parts of the country to see "the Barge." The important event was formally announced in the newspapers; and the whole country rang with the intelligence. There are now ten steamboats, some of them of the largest class, employed in the Nashville trade. In 1809 there was but one dray in the town. They now have sixty.

From the Ogdensburg Gazette.

Yesterday morning a man of the name of James Nash, a labourer, who has resided more than a year in this vicinity, was engaged with a wagon and a span of high mettled horses, in drawing chips to the bank of the river about 30 rods below the court house. He was not accustomed to driving a team, and on arriving at the bank, which is 40 or 50 feet high at the place, and very steep, attempted to back the wagon up the brink of the precipice, so that it might be unloaded with greater felicity; but the horses instead of stopping at the desired point, continued to run backwards, and instantly teamster, horses and wagon were precipitated into the river below. Nash was shockingly bruised, and his life is despaired of.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 5, for 1829.

To be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 13th of June, 1829. 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000	is $20,000
2	5,335	10,670
40	1,000	40,000
40	500	20,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
51	60	3,060
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
204	25	5,100
1020	20	20,400
11475	10	114,750
13395 Prizes, 20825 Blanks,	34,220 Tickets, at $8, is	$273,760

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 1,836 each having two of them on; and 11,475, each having one only of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, which will be blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it, as a combination, the 1st, 23 and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to one of the prizes of.....$75,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to the other prize of.....10,000

Those two tickets having on them the 6th, 8th and 9th, or 7th, 8th and 9th, each.....5,335

Those 40 tickets having on them the 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 9th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 9th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 9th; 2d, 8th and 9th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 9th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 9th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 9th; 3d, 8th and 9th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 9th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 9th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 9th; 4th, 8th and 9th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 9th; 5th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 7th and 9th; 5th, 8th and 9th; 6th, 7th and 8th; 6th, 7th and 9th, each.....1,600

Those 40 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th; 1st, 2d and 5th; 1st, 2d and 6th; 1st, 2d and 7th; 1st, 2d and 8th; 1st, 2d and 9th; 1st, 3d and 4th; 1st, 3d and 5th; 1st, 3d and 6th; 1st, 3d and 7th; 1st, 3d and 8th; 1st, 3d and 9th; 1st, 4th and 5th; 1st, 4th and 6th; 1st, 4th and 7th; 1st, 4th and 8th; 1st, 4th and 9th; 1st, 5th and 6th; 1st, 5th and 7th; 1st, 5th and 8th; 1st, 5th and 9th; 1st, 6th and 7th; 1st, 6th and 8th; 1st, 6th and 9th; 1st, 7th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 9th; 2d, 3d and 4th; 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th; 2d 3d and 7th; 2d, 3d and 8th; 2d, 3d and 9th; 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 4th and 9th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th, each...500

Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each.....200

Those 51 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th drawn numbers, each.....100

Those 51 tickets having on them the 4th and 6th drawn numbers, each.....90

Those 51 tickets having on them the 4th and 7th drawn numbers, each.....80

Those 51 tickets having on them the 4th and 8th drawn numbers, each.....70

Those 51 tickets having on them the 4th and 9th drawn numbers, each.....60

Those 102 tickets having on them the 5th and 6th; or the 5th and 7th drawn numbers, each....50

Those 102 tickets having on them the 5th and 8th; or the 5th and 9th drawn numbers, each.....40

Those 102 tickets having on them the 6th and 7th; or 6th and 8th drawn numbers, each,.....50

Those 204 tickets having on them the 6th, and 9th; or the 7th and 8th; or the 7th and 9th; or the 8th and 9th drawn numbers, each.....25

All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1020) each.....20

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 11,475) each.....10

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets and Shares for sale at the Managers' Office, No. 121 Chesnut street, at Scheme price, $8, until Tuesday night, the 26th inst. after which they will advance to $10. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, May, 1829. may 30—tt

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET FOR JUNE,

EMBELLISHED with Views of the CITY HALL, New York; SEDGELEY PARK, and BOWERY THEATRE, New York; MUSIC, &c.

CONTENTS.—Description of the City Hall, New York—Biography of General Anthony Wayne, *continued*—Sketch of a Night Squall—The Honey Moon—The Red Nosed Lieutenant—Sunset—First and Last Crime—Lines to a Little Boy—Sedgeley Park—Bowery Theatre, New York—Sir Thomas Moore and Sir Matthew Hale—Letters from the Ægean—The Looking Glass—The Dangers of Jealousy—The Two Emilies—*Wit and Sentiment*—Meteorological Observations—*Music*, "Remember Me at Evening Hour."

POETRY.—A June Day—Midsummer Fairies, *Selim*—Stanzas, *M. F. L.*—Elegy to the Memory of G. S. M.***, *Carlos*—The Tomb of Mary W.***, *Montraville Washington*—To ——, *M. F. L.*—Exaggeration and Diminution, *Silenus*—The Farewell, *Carlos*—The Puzzler.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON,
may 30—tf No. 412 Chesnut street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the morning of the 25th inst. about half past 5 o'clock, and is supposed either to have gone to New York or to Baltimore, CHRISTOPHER BENDER, Hair Dresser, a German Redemptioner, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, speaks but very little English, has brown hair, his face is marked with Small Pox, and considerably inflamed with carbuncles. Had on a new black fur hat, and took with him three suits of clothes. The above reward will be paid to any person that will return him, or lodge him any jail, and give information so that I may get him, with all reasonable expenses paid.

EMANUEL KRAIL, Hair Dresser,
N. W. corner of Second and Walnut streets, Philada.
may 30—3t*

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

IS confidently recommended as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having, in many instances, afforded speedy relief to persons afflicted with that painful disease, and has also proved efficacious in Sprains, pains in the breast and back, and debility and pains in the limbs, consequent on injuries, as fractures, contusions, &c.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief in some cases of severe Rheumatic pains.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl,

Dear Sir—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one you have exhibited to me.

Respectfully, JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief.

Baltimore, 14th Feb. 1829. J. H. POOR.

Last winter I laboured under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain soon after its application.

February 14, 1829. JOHN H. NAFF.

The above Plaster, put up in tin boxes, for sale by
I. THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
JOSEPH STOUSE,
N. E. corner of Second and Coates streets.
J. W. FLICKWIRE,
april 18—eo6t South Second street.

DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 5, FOR 1829.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 5, for 1829, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn *from the sixty placed in the wheel, viz:*—

33 18 22 11 1 24 44 28 31

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 33 was the first that was drawn; No. 18, was the second; No. 22, was the third; No. 11, was the fourth; No. 1, was the fifth; No. 24, was the sixth; No. 44, was the seventh; No. 28, was the eighth; No. 31, was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, this 22d day of May, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
J. READ.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 5, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following result:—

The Tickets which drew the 54 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers:

Combination.	Order.	Prizes.
18 22 33	1 2 3	Entitled to.....$10,000
1 11 24	4 5 6	5,000
24 28 31	6 8 9	3,000
28 31 44	7 8 9	2,845
11 31 4	4 7 9	1,000
11 28 31	4 8 9	1,000
1 24 44	5 6 7	1,000
1 24 28	5 6 8	1,000
1 24 31	5 6 9	1,000
1 28 44	5 7 8	1,000
1 31 44	5 7 9	1,000
1 28 31	5 8 9	1,000
11 28 44	6 7 8	1,000
24 31 44	6 7 9	1,000
22 28 44	3 7 8	500
22 31 44	3 7 9	500
22 28 31	3 8 9	500
1 11 44	4 5 7	500
1 11 28	4 5 8	500
1 11 31	4 5 9	500
11 24 44	4 6 7	500
11 24 28	4 6 8	500
11 24 31	4 6 9	500
11 28 44	4 7 8	500
11 22 44	3 4 7	500
11 22 28	3 4 8	500
11 22 31	3 4 9	500
1 22 24	3 5 6	500
1 22 44	3 5 7	500
1 22 28	3 5 8	500
1 22 31	3 5 9	500
22 24 44	3 6 7	500
22 24 28	3 6 8	500
22 24 31	3 6 9	500
18 22 44	2 3 7	200
18 22 28	2 3 8	200
18 22 31	2 3 9	200
1 11 18	2 4 5	200
11 18 24	2 4 6	200
11 18 44	2 4 7	200
11 18 28	2 4 8	200
11 18 31	2 4 9	200
1 18 24	2 5 6	200
1 18 44	2 5 7	200
1 18 28	2 5 8	200
1 18 31	2 5 9	200
18 24 44	2 6 7	200
18 24 28	2 6 8	200
18 24 31	2 6 9	200
18 28 44	2 7 8	200
18 31 44	2 7 9	200
18 28 31	2 8 9	200
1 11 22	3 4 5	200
11 22 24	3 4 6	500

All others with 3 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 56,).....100

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 18 and 33, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each..80

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 11 and 22, being the 3d and 4th, each.....60

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 1 and 24, being the 5th and 6th, each...50

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 24 and 44, being the 6th and 7th drawn, each..40

Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 18 and 22, or 11 and 18, being the 2d and 3d, or the 2d and 4th drawn, each.....30

Those 204 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 1 and 11, being the 4th and 5th drawn, or 11 and 24, being the 4th and 6th, or 1 and 44, being the 5th and 7th, or 1 and 28, being the 5th and 8th drawn, each.....20

Those 306 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 1 and 31, being the 5th and 9th, or 24 and 28, being the 6th and 8th, or 24 and 31, being the 6th and 9th, or 28 and 44, 7th and 8th, or 31 and 44, being the 7th and 9th, or 28 and 31, being the 8th and 9th, each 15

All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1020,) each.....10

And all others, (being 11475,) having on them any one of the drawn numbers, each.....5

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1829. may 30—1t

Porcelain and Artificial Bone Teeth.

A CARD.

WHO does not view, but with feelings of regret, the many females of this city that have prematurely lost their teeth from the simple circumstance of not having had performed a few correct dental operations. Now if I should ask the reason of this, I could anticipate the answer. But can there not be a remedy? It is indeed to be wished for; and that every female's situation in life may be made as comfortable and happy as circumstances will admit, I have willingly offered to devote the time from half past 6 o'clock in the morning, until 8, when the different operations of Plugging, Filing, Scaling, Extracting, and fastening Teeth to Roots remaining in the mouth, &c. shall be performed, receiving only as a compensation the female's thanks.

ELLIS MIDDLETON, Dentist,
may 30—3t No. 188 North Fourth street.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

THE subscriber intending to move to the Western Country, will offer at private sale, the valuable Farm, situate in Newton, Gloucester county, about 3 miles from Camden, opposite Philadelphia, the same distance from Haddonfield; adjoining lands of Samuel C. Champion, Richard T. Collings and others; containing nearly one hundred acres, fourteen of which is very handsome growing timber, fifteen acres of tide meadow, and seventy acres of arable land, of the first quality, for grain or grass, divided into nine enclosures, with good cedar fence. There is about fifty-five acres well set with clover, timothy and orchard grass; eight acres of apple orchard, of the best grafted fruit; a two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good cellar underneath, a barn and hay-house, three wells of water, with pumps; the farm is also watered by two branches of Newton Creek, and by several springs. Persons wishing to view the property, will please call on THOMAS MARSHALL, living on Cooper's Creek, near the said farm, or the Subscriber at Moorestown. JOSEPH JONES.
may 30—3t*

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTE

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SONG,

BY T. CAMPBELL.

'Tis now the hour—'tis now the hour
To bow at Beauty's shrine;
Now whilst our hearts confess the power
Of woman, wit, and wine;
And beaming eyes look on so bright,
Wit springs—wine sparkles in their light.

In such an hour—in such an hour,
So such an hour as this,
While Pleasure's fount throws up a shower
Of social sparkling bliss,
Why does my bosom heave the sigh
That mars delight?—She is not by!

There was an hour—there was an hour
When I indulged the spell
That Love wound round me with a power
Words vainly try to tell:—
Though Love has fill'd my chequer'd doom
With fruits and thorns, and light and gloom.—

Yet there's an hour—there's still an hour
Whose coming sunshine may
Clear from the clouds that hang and lower
My fortune's future day;
That hour of hours beloved will be,
That hour that gives thee back to me!

Definitions not found in the Dictionary.

Curled.—A dog led by a rope.
Ductable—To put a table under water.
Breakfast—To stop payment in haste.
Foot Guards—A pair of water proof boots.
Foul Faced—Having a face like a fowl.
Horse Radish—A radish that has a cold in the throat.

PROVERBS.

A white glove often conceals a dirty hand.—The remedy for injuries, is not to remember them. Be a friend to yourself, and others will. Go into the country to hear the news of the town. Beware of a silent dog and still water. Be not a baker if your head be of butter. Call me cousin, but cozen me not. Faint praise is disparagement. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy. Zeal without knowledge, is like fire without light. Youth and white paper soon take an impression. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. The church is out of temper when charity is cold and zeal hot. The sting of reproach is the truth of it. Envy shoots at others, and wounds herself. A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore never go abroad in search of your wants; if they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

We must never put a jest in the wrong place. It offends instead of pleasing, and vitiates our own judgments, as well as other men's. The ridicule is only proper when it comes in with a good grace, and in a manner which both pleases and instructs.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF!

A correspondent of the Springfield Journal tells a story of two reverend gentlemen in an adjoining state, one of whom had recently joined a Temperance Society, and was persuading his friend to do the same. The latter objected to an article, that the members should drink no ardent spirits, *unless by the advice of a physician*, alleging that it was not always convenient to consult one. The advocate of temperance observed that he drank milk-punch four or five evenings in the week. Being asked how that comported with the article in question, he answered, "*I have been my own physician these ten years!*"

It may amuse the reader to be informed that among my mathematical instruments I had an inverting telescope, which I used sometimes to let my servants look through that I might enjoy their surprise at seeing the world turned upside down, and, in particular, the astonishment they expressed, when they saw men and women walking on their heads, without their clothes falling down. It got about in the cantonment that the engineer *Sahab* had a telescope which could turn the people upside down, without the latter part of the phenomenon being generally known. So I used sometimes to amuse myself by pointing my glass at the women as they passed my window; upon which they would run as fast as they could, holding their clothes down with both their hands.—*Adventures in India.*

SOMNAMBULISM.

A most laughable circumstance occurred on Monday night week, after an auction sale of household furniture, at the village of Great Ouseborne, in this county. The auctioneer and his clerk retired to bed in the same room, leaving some company below, who, not so much fatigued as the auctioneer, were regaling themselves and talking over the day's purchase. On a sudden these worthy wights were alarmed by hearing the auctioneer calling from above "a going, a going, a going;" the company went up stairs to ascertain what was to be sold at that hour of the night, when, to their utter astonishment, they found the auctioneer upon his legs in the middle of the room, going through his professional functions with great zest. He was not at all daunted by the presence of the company, but rather encouraged, and went on selling the bedding, until he had sold all the clothes off his clerk; and he would have sold the bed from under him, had not he been prevented by the bystanders; quilts, blankets, sheets, bolsters, and pillows—every thing went in proper order. In endeavoring to prevent him from putting the bed up at auction he awoke, and found that the pleasure he had been enjoying, in disposing of the goods around him to the "best bidder," was but a dream.

"Conscience makes Cowards of us all."

A boy, belonging to a chimney-sweeper at Louth, taking his usual rounds in the country, called at a farm house in the above village, late in the evening; but it not being convenient to employ him till the morning following, the farmer informed him he might, if he thought proper, sleep in his barn, which he very readily agreed to. He accordingly made himself a comfortable bed among the straw and went to rest. Sometime in the night he was awakened by two men entering the barn with a lantern and candle, and each of them a sack; he immediately supposing they were not about their lawful business, lay still to watch their motions, when they began to consult how they might place the light till they had filled their sacks from the corn heap. Seeing they were at a loss how to proceed, he crept softly from his couch, and with an audible voice said, "Gentlemen, I'll hold the candle." Turning round suddenly, they beheld the knight of the brush, in his sable robes, and supposing him to be a messenger from the infernal regions, threw down their sacks and lanterns, and immediately decamped.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

Among the applicants in Connecticut, was Lieutenant M. who obtained his title by his valor. His declaration was made out in due form, but the needy veteran possessed an infirmity, which rendered him unable to write his name, and in signing the requisite documents, he could only make his mark. The application was forwarded, with others, to the Department of War at Washington, and was instantly *rejected*, with this simple endorsement, in pencil, that it was "very singular that a *Lieutenant* of Artillery in the American army should not be able to *write his name.*" Judge B. immediately wrote under it, that "Lieut. M. had a very honourable excuse for being unable to write his name. At the storming of Fort Montgomery by the British, he was in the act of touching off a cannon, loaded to the muzzle with all kinds of missiles, when a shot carried away his arm, and the match dropped to the ground: he immediately seized it with his left hand, and fired the piece, at the very point and at the very instant the enemy were entering the fort, which swept down a whole phalanx of the foe. For this heroic action, he was honoured with a commission; but in his old age, he could not write his name with his left hand." The certificate was immediately returned to the War Office, in the same envelope which brought it back; and, it is needless to say, no further explanation was required.

Another of these venerable men, trembling with age, applied for the necessary papers to obtain a pension. The Judge inquired where he had served? "Why, first," said he, "in the old French war." Ah! says the Judge, you cannot obtain a pension for services at that period. Did you serve in the revolutionary army? "O yes, I served all the war—I was at the battle of Bunker's Hill—afterwards at Long Island, and at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton—I was at the attack of Germantown and the battle of Monmouth—and finally, at the capture and siege of Yorktown, in Virginia—and, (added the old man, his eye re-kindling with the fire of '76,) *I was the first American soldier centinel placed at the quarters of Lord Cornwallis, after he was an American prisoner.*

The Huntingdon Gazette announces that the spring militia trainings were attended by nothing unusual, except the substitution of canes for corn-stalks.

A runaway pair celebrated the rites of matrimony in this city, a week or two since. They lived dove-like, in bonds of wedlock, for the space of *one hour!* when this fair prisoner of Hymen absconded. The groom was almost distracted at the loss of—not his bride, but for *the money paid for the license!!* Thus it is—

"Man wants but little, here below,
Nor wants that little long."—*Galaxy.*

AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—Lately an Irish recruit arrived at the depot. A common soldier seeing the raw fellow, exclaimed—"Well, Paddy, how do the 'tatoes taste in Ireland?"—"Ah, jewel, (said the recruit,) as I can't give you a taste of the 'tatoe, here's a taste of the stalk," and with his thorn stick knocked down the soldier, to the great amusement of the bystanders.

COCKNEY PARTICULARITY.—A gentleman at a lately crowded exhibition in London, detected a strange hand *exploding* his pocket, as Mrs. Ramsbottom writes it. He instantly turned round and demanded of the *gentleman* to whom the hand belonged, what he was doing in his pocket. "Indeed, Sir, indeed," replied the frightened culprit, "you can't haccuse me of henny thing like this, for I am the most particularest man about henny such thing has is."

A MARRIAGE JAUNT.—At Tranent Manse on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bean Ritchie, George Chisholm Hay, Esq., to Miss Rebecca Parlane. *Immediately after the happy couple set off on a marriage jaunt for Calcutta.*

DISCRIMINATING JUSTICE.

The Duke d' Ossuna, being viceroy of Naples went on beard a Spanish galley, on a festival, to exercise his right of delivering one of the wretches from punishment. On interrogating them why they were brought there, they all asserted their innocence but one, who confessed that his punishment was too small for his crimes. The duke said, "Here take away this rascal lest he should corrupt all these honest men!"

A PROFOUND OBLIGATION.

The Duke de Roquelaure meeting a very ugly country-gentleman at court, who had a suit to offer, presented it to the king, and urged his request, saying he was under the greatest obligation to the suitor. The king asked what were these great obligations? "Ah, Sire, were it not for him, I should be the ugliest man in your Majesty's dominions.

Receipt for removing Spots from Cloth.

The soldiers in garrison at Meaubeuge have for some time past, for the purpose of removing stains from their clothes, made use of a water composed from the following receipt:—Pour a quart of warm water into a glazed earthen pan, and add a small quantity of white soap, and an ounce of powder of kali of Alicant: when this is thoroughly dissolved, add two spoonful of ox-gal and a little essence of lavender. Let the whole be well stirred, and strained through a linen cloth, and kept in a bottle. In making use of it a small quantity is to be placed with care on the spot, which is to be rubbed with a small brush, then washed with warm water, so as to remove all vestiges of the liquor applied, which might injure the cloth if allowed to remain.

Glass Teeth.—The proprietors of a Belgian Journal have offered a reward of 100 florins to any person who will make known a composition used in Austria, or an equivalent one, against decayed teeth. This composition, when in a phial, resembles glass in fusion, but when poured into the cavities of the carious teeth, assumes the hardness and permanency of glass.

TOOTH ACHE.

Put a piece of lime, about the size of a walnut, into a quart bottle of water; with this rinse the mouth two or three times a day, and clean the teeth, using this water every morning. If it taste strong, dilute it, for it should be just strong enough to taste the lime, no stronger. I was tormented with the tooth ache for some weeks till I used this mixture, but have never had it since. A friend to whom I recommended it, and who was a great sufferer, has been equally fortunate; she attributed her's to rheumatism.—After a few weeks, I asked her how the lime water succeeded. 'Oh,' said she, 'I have never had the rheumatism since.'—*Hart. Jour.*

SALT YOUR BEES!

To those who rear bees, it may be useful information to know that the ravages of worms may be prevented, by setting the hives an inch and a half above the bench, on four or more wires, about the size of a small pipe-stem, driven firmly into the bench, and spreading coarse salt underneath. The worms are driven from the hives by the bees, and in their vain attempt to return up the wires, are killed by coming in contact with the salt.

MELONS.

Melon seeds soaked 24 hours in a decoction of tobacco, will be effectually protected from bugs.

ECONOMY IN HORSES' FOOD.—The custom of feeding horses with coarse bread, is common in France, and was introduced, unless we are misinformed, during the revolutionary wars, as more wholesome, more economical, and more portable than oats. *The Furet de Londres* furnishes the following proportions of ingredients for making such bread, as adopted by a Silesian experimental farmer:—Five gallons of oat flour, ditto of rye flour, yeast, and one gallon and a half of potatoes, reduced to a pap. With the bread made from this quantity of materials he fed seven horses a-day, at the rate of twelve pounds of bread, cut into pieces, to each horse, and mixed up with a little straw, chaffed and moistened.—*Manuel of Science and Literature.*

WHITE MUSTARD.

The seed of this valuable plant is now in such demand, as an aperient medicine, that it is selling at 50 cents per pound. Cannot our gardeners be induced to cultivate it, so as to make it profitable to themselves, and less expensive to patients?

EARLY POTATOES.

The best time to plant potatoes for winter's use, feeding stock, &c. is said to be about the latter end of May, or the first of June; but it would be good economy, generally speaking, to plant an early sort on early ground, to feed swine before Indian corn becomes sufficiently grown for that purpose. These should be planted the last of April or beginning of May.

Coarse manure answers best for that purpose. Fallen leaves taken from the woods are recommended by a correspondent of the Bath Society in England. This kind of manure, says the writer, causes potatoes to be much more mealy, and of a finer flavor than when they are produced by the application of ashes or dung.

The following judicious observations on this subject are from the 2d volume of "Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York."

"Potatoes should be planted the first ten days in May, or a little before the planting of Indian corn. But it is better to postpone the planting of potatoes than of corn. Therefore in the hurry of spring work, farmers often leave their potatoes to be planted in the last week of May. To plant them early will never injure the crop at any season, and if the season happens to be very dry about harvest time, the crop will be much better than if planted the first of May.

"Seed potatoes should never be cut—one large whole potatoe is sufficient for a hill. The outside skin of the potato, called the cuticle, is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plant, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth. The evil of cutting potatoes is more manifest on a dry soil than if moist. It is a mistaken opinion that a whole potatoe is not good, on account of bringing the plants too near together; for the roots will yield all we seek for, spread in all directions, and fill the hill.

"Potatoes if planted in a sandy or loamy soil will yield one third more if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown upon the naked potatoes in each hill after they are covered.

"Yard manure is very useful if laid over the potatoes in each hill, and after an inch of soil has been laid upon them; and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure be laid directly upon the seed or under it, a drought will injure the crop.

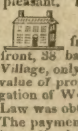
"The most convenient method of raising potatoes is to plant them about the margin of corn fields. Then a horse may turn upon them, when ploughing among corn, without injury."

REMOVAL.

CHAS. B. WAINWRIGHT & Co. have removed their shoe, Leghorn and straw bonnet store, to No. 151 Market street, 3d door below Fourth, up stairs. may 23—8t

FOR SALE,

A House and Kitchen, 20 feet front, 46 feet deep, 2 stories high, with nine rooms, 5 fire-places, oven, sheds, pump, &c. built in 1812, of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, finished from the garret to the cellar. The lot is 40 feet front, 60 feet back, 215 feet deep, containing a variety of Fruit Trees, Peach, Plumb, Apple, &c. with valuable Grape Vines. No situation in the Village is more pleasant. It would afford a pleasant summer retreat.



ALSO, a Store-House, 20 feet front, 34 feet deep, 2 stories high; Lot 34 feet front, 85 back, 215 feet deep, in a business part of the Village, only a few hundred yards from the Creek. The value of property will be much increased by the Navigation of Woodbury Creek being opened, for which a Law was obtained at the last Session of the Legislature. The payments can be made easy, and possession given immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH BURDEN,
No. 97 South Third street, or of
WILLIAM GARHERD,
No. 44 North Front street, Philadelphia.
Or the Subscriber, on the property.
Woodbury, May 18, 1829. ROBERT ROE.
may 23—5t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JUDITH CRIPPS, of Oxford Township, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims will please to present their accounts to
SAML. C. CRIPPS, Sole Executor.
may 23—3t*

Columbian Circulating Library,

No. 137 North Eighth, a few doors above Race street.

THE subscriber has purchased the large and well selected Library of the late T. Blake, which, in addition to his own, makes it one of the largest and best circulating libraries in this city, consisting of upwards of 5000 volumes, and in addition to which may be had all the new and popular works as soon as published, and respectfully requests the patronage of his friends and the public.

For sale, a number of valuable Books. Also, Juvenile and School Books, Letter Paper, quills, and a general assortment of Stationary, at low prices.

Catalogues may be had at the Library, price 12½ cents. CHARLES STELLWAGON.
may 23—4t

Superior Red and Black Ink

POWDERS, AND LIQUID INKS,
WARRANTED PERMANENT,
MANUFACTURED BY NORTH & WARRIN,
No. 17 Franklin Place, two doors North of the Post Office, Philadelphia.

THE above have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the separate advantages combined, which have been considered a sufficient recommendation to the public of the various articles of the kind that have been prepared in this country, or imported from Europe. It is confidently relied upon that a single trial of the Liquid Ink, or Ink Powder, (the latter of such general convenience to travellers, and particularly for sea voyages,) will prove their superiority over any of the preparations now in use.

The public attention is respectfully invited to the following recommendations:—"The subscribers having used North & Warrin's Liquid Black Ink, (by them warranted permanent, and to be manufactured from their fine Ink Powder,) beg to recommend it to Merchants, and others, who will find, on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, retains its colour, and where a beautiful black Ink is required for Deeds, and other public writings, this composition, we have no doubt, will bear comparison with any article of the kind manufactured in this country, or with that imported from Europe."

John Reed, Esq. President Philadelphia Bank.
Q. Campbell, Esq. Cashier do.
H. Hollingsworth, Esq. Cashier Bank North America.
H. Kuhl, Esq. Cashier Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
H. J. Levis, Esq. do. Schuylkill Bank.
J. Roberts, Esq. do. Stephen Girard's Bank.
Dr. Sam'l. Jackson, Adjunct Professor Univ. Penn.
Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry Jeff. Col.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Notary Public.
T. P. M'Mahon, Esq. do.
Henry G. Freeman, Esq. do.
George Campbell, Librarian Philadelphia Library.
Joshua Rayboid, Prothonotary Supreme Court.
John Geyer, Register of Wills.
Isaac Elliott, Conveyancer.
Isaac Wampole, do.
Joseph B. Norbury, Esq.
John Oakford, Clerk of the District of Southwark.
Sam'l. M. Solomon, County Auditor.
Matthias Coats, Clerk Proth'ys. Office Dist. Court.
T. S. Carver, do. do.
George P. Head, do. do.
David Lewis, Esq. Presid't. Phœnix Insurance Co.
J. R. Wuschurer, Esq. do. do.
Jonathan Smith, Esq. Sec'ry. Penn. Fire do.
Thos. T. Smiley, Actuary Penn. Life do.
Joseph Pryor, Board of Health.
W. R. Johnson, Principal High Sch. Franklin Inst.
B. H. Rand, Writing Master.
Henry Bristow, do.
Thos. M. Racer, Teacher.
George Dennison, do.
—— Stewart, do.
Ennion Williams, Surveyor.
Jennings & Thomas, Auctioneers.
Knox, Bogge & Co. Merchants.
John Grigg, do.
Marcus Bull, do.
S. Potter, do.
Burgin, Wood & Pearsall, Merchants.
John Bradley.
S. W. Taylor, may 23—3t

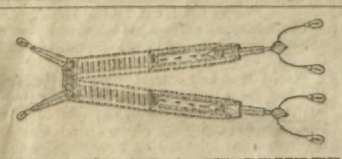
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—8m

FREE GROCERIES.

A GENERAL assortment of Groceries, *warranted to have been raised without the aid of slave-labour*, consisting of
Brown Sugar, from 8 to 12½ cents per lb,
White do. from 13 to 15 cents per lb.
Lump and Loaf do. manufactured from the Maple.
Molasses of different qualities
Coffee, from 12½ to 20 cents per lb.
Spanish, Half Spanish and Common Segars,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Rice, Indigo, Salt and Spices.
Teas of superior quality.
With such other articles as can be procured of this description, constantly for sale at
C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store, S.E. corner of
march 28—6m Third and Noble streets.

EXHIBITION

OF the Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. L. FINN begs leave to inform the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he will exhibit, for a short time, his curious and interesting Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, which has been so extensively patronized in different cities in Europe and America, and trusts he will be able to gratify the curious and scientific that may favour him with their patronage.

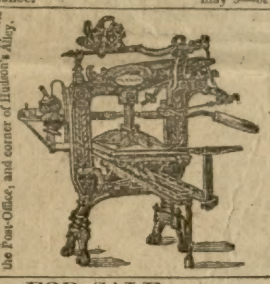
The great variety of Ornaments of different colored Glass and Enamel, manufactured by the Advertiser, in the presence of the company, would exceed the limits of this advertisement; suffice it to say, there is scarcely any thing in nature or art but can be successfully imitated. The numerous ornaments are for sale, and form rare and curious specimens of art, well adapted as presents for relatives or a fair friend.

Admission 25 cents—children half price. Free admission tickets, not transferable, one dollar. Open from 10 till 2, and from 7 till 9 o'clock.

☞ This Exhibition is particularly interesting, and merits the attention of Heads of Families and Guardians.
may 9—2m

REMOVAL.

STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS,
HAVE removed from No. 149 to 163 Chesnut street, a few doors above. They have on hand, an excellent assortment of goods in their line, suitable for the season and fashion, which they will make to order at short notice, and in the best manner. They make use of the present occasion to tender their thanks to their friends for past favours, and respectfully solicit their continuance. may 9—6t



FOR SALE,
COTTAGE HOUSE & GARDEN.

THAT beautiful property, situated on the Germantown Road, near the intersection of Sixth street, front on said road 113 feet, on Sixth street 160 feet, depth 240 feet, more or less. On the premises there is a three story house front, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen, two story frame house back, summer houses, with other convenient buildings; two pumps of excellent water; in the garden there are some good early fruit trees. It is altogether a healthy desirable situation. Further description is unnecessary, as it is open to view. It is an indisputable title, and is now occupied by J. Brittin, as a Grocery and Tavern.

For further information, inquire of the Proprietor, who resides on the premises. may 9—4t

MANAYUNK.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the house lately occupied by James Renshaw, in the flourishing village of MANAYUNK, in a neat and convenient manner. The situation, for scenery, and pure and wholesome water, is not surpassed by any in the neighbourhood of the city. The bar will be furnished with choice liquors, and the table spread with the best the season can afford. CATFISH and COFFEE can be had at all times, and prepared at a very short notice. The subscriber flatters himself, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
may 23—tf HENRY HELMBOLD.

DR. CHARLES F. BAEUMLEIN,

Physician, Surgeon and Man-Midwife,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his office on the *Germantown Road*, opposite the Globe Mill, next door to Mr. Baker's Brass Foundry, where he will receive patients, and attend upon all those who may favour him with their confidence, which he shall endeavour to attain by strict attention, irreproachable medical attendance, and reasonable charges.
may 23—3t*

REMOVAL.

Cashmere, Crape, Silk, Cloth, and Merino Shawl Dressing Establishment.

MRS. E. SINCLAIR respectfully acquaints the public, that she has removed from James Winter's, No. 37 Arch street, to No. 139 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, first door above Pine, where she intends carrying on the CLEANSING AND DRESSING OF SHAWLS, &c. and from the general satisfaction hitherto so kindly expressed by those who have employed her, she hopes for a continuation of their patronage—assuring them, on her part, of every exertion to merit their encouragement.

N. B. The fringe curled, the colours warranted not to fade, and the articles made to look equal to new.
may 13—4w

CHEMICALS.

SALTS, Alum, Copperas, Bleaching Powder, Chromic Yellow, Chromic Green, Calomel, Tartaric Acid, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rochelle Salts, Barilla, Sulphate of Quinine, &c. &c. warranted of the best quality.

COTTON YARN.—Twist and Filling, Nos. 4 to 20, of approved qualities, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, 100 bales of Upland Cotton, 55 tierces and 17 half tierces prime retailing Rice, 50 bbls. Pennsylvania Mess Beef, 20 packs Deer Skins, in hair, 20 boxes brown and white Soap, American ground Sumac, of superior quality, Linseed Oil, in hhds. tierces, and barrels, fresh Hulled and Pearl Barley, Pennsylvania and Delaware Wheat and Corn, Pennsylvania and Virginia superfine Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, in hhds. and barrels, &c.
For sale by LEA, NEWMAN & CO.
may 23—3t No. 19 South Water street.

The Temperate Society

STRONGLY recommend BURTON'S IMPERIAL, of American Champaigne, to be drank in preference to strong liquor, as it is found to be a very pleasant and most agreeable beverage, and no doubt will be preferred by most to various other kinds of beverages; it allays the thirst, and is very wholesome; and to be had of him wholesale, at S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets. may 23—tf

DULL & WHITE'S

COMMISSION & PAPER WARE-HOUSE,
No. 4 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, of every description, for sale on the most moderate terms. ☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in cash. april 4—3m

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,

Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,
Morphine,
Lupuline,
Quinine, French,
do. American,
Iodine,
Do. Tincture of,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)
Hydriodate of Potash,
Oxymurist of do.
English Calomel,
Do. Blue Moss,
Oil of Cubebs,
Do. Valerian,
Do. Tobacco, &c.
Chloride of Lime,

Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from ¼ to ½ of a grain,
do. Strammonium
do. Belladona,
do. Cicuta,
do. Hyosciamus,
do. Butternut,
do. Quinine,
do. Taraxacum,
do. Coloeynth comp.
do. do. simp.
do. Opium,
do. Gentian, &c. &c.
With a quantity of Gum Elastic Instruments.

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by
jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and TEACHERS will be supplied with most of the School Books in common use, at auction prices, on application at
S. POTTER'S, No. 253 Market,
april 4—tf opposite Decatur street.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

REMOVAL.
PETER WAGER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his Wine and Liquor Establishment from No. 3 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
To No. 173 CHESNUT STREET,
Opposite the State House.

Where he offers for sale a choice supply of fine Wines, in wood or in bottles. Also, very superior Brandy and Holland Gin, Old Rum, &c. &c., all of which he will sell at reduced prices, wholesale and by retail.
may 2—12t

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

To Carpenters & Bricklayers.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third streets, between Pine and Lombard streets.
april 4—3m*

INDIGESTION.

Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the Digestive Organs, constituting Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. *The great success of these pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the* public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific investor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

For sale in *New York*, by O. & W. Hull, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the Patentee; O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway; and J. & A. & W. B. Post, 41 William street. In *Philadelphia*, by Isaac Thompson, Market street; and Burgin, Wood & Pearsall, 29 North Third street. In *Baltimore*, by G. H. & J. S. Keerle, and Boyd & Higgins. In *Washington*, by N. Jewett. In *Alexandria*, by E. Stabler & Son. In *Richmond, Va.* by James M'Kildoe. In *Savannah, Geo.* by Anson Parsons, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States. april 25—3m

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 56 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue-black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Cravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Paisserine and Battiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Arcophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Hoskin Gloves, Men's, Boudard's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured do.
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-30 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1½, 9, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Sensbaws, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Cambets, Ponges, for Hatters, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 19 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLSPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 13 Bread Street.
april 25—1y

WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 48 North Fourth street.

N. B. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner. april 4—3m

WILLIAM FARRAN,

Silk, Cotton & Woollen Dyer and Scourer,
No. 49 North Seventh street, 1 door below Arch,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel Dyed and Scoured in the shortest and best manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. march 28—tf

PONGEES.

E. FAUSSET, No. 10 South Second street, has just received 2 cases Pongees, of a superior quality; also, a large assortment of spring goods, among which are, Palmerinnes, Crape De Lyons, Italiannetts, Gros De Naples, Gros De Indes, Avignon *Florences*, Italian Mantuas, Silk and Cotton Hose, Gauze Veils, Grenadine Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, super Cambric Ginghams, Irish Linens, first quality Cashmere and Merino Shawls and Scarfs, some with plain borders, for Friends. may 16—3t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. may 16—3t*

MR. HENDERSON,

No. 381 Race St. 1st door above 11th St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
may 16—3m*

GOLD WATCH LOST.

LOST, 1mo. 20th last, A LARGE GOLD WATCH, maker's name, Benjamin Webb, London, with a Chrystal Seal attached, by a black silk ribbon. Whoever returns the same to MORDECAI L. DAWSON, No. 79 Chesnut street; or THOMAS PARKER, Watch Mker, No. 15 South Third street, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.
5mo. 9—6t

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, New Orleans and South Carolina MOSS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to
HENRY KORN, No. 22 North Third street,
feb. 28—6m Philadelphia.

MRS. CROZET'S,
PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,

No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $6, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.

☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

MOROCCO

AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 35 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 32, nearly opposite the former stand, while a new store is being built.

As usual, a general assortment of